

Containing the Latest News received to the moment of going to Press.

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OFFICE, N^o. 48. RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

LONDON, JULY 1, 1854.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.—An unusually long period has now elapsed since the receipt of any positive intelligence from the seat of war on the Danube. At the date of the last accounts, a Turkish general was said to be marching on Rassoova, which appears to have been some time since surrounded by the enemy. It is not likely, however, that the Russians will ask a battle on the right bank of the river; and the utmost efforts of their commanders will probably be confined to the maintenance of their

June 30 :—"I am assured that Baron Meyendorff received his letters of recall this morning; but it is not believed that diplomatic relations with Russia will be broken off in consequence."
—(Times.)

PRINCE PASKIEWITSCH'S RETURN TO JASSY.
—The following graphic letter from a correspondent at Jassy, dated June 16, is communicated by our Berlin correspondent :—

Prince Paskiewitsch returned here the day before yesterday. What a difference between his former entry ! Then he was received with Imperial

Public deposits (including Excheq. Sav. Banks, Commission of Nat. Debt & Div. Accounts)	1,852,803	
9 her deposits	10,14,583	
Seven-day and other bills	958,256	
	433,690,997	
		433,690,997

MILITIA RATIONS.—A correspondent of the *Stamford Mercury* complains that while Colonel Sibthorp and the officers of the South Lincolnshire Militia have been exchanging feasts with the corporation, the meat served out to the men is so unfit for human sustenance that portions of it have been thrown by them about the streets; and two of the privates derisively carried a large piece each at the points of their bayonets on going out for afternoon drill. One man who placed himself so armed before the

1st Launch, Lieut. C. Wise; Mr. N. J. Morphy, mate;—Barge, Mr. C. F. Hill, mate; Mr. Chapman, master's assistant;—Cutter, Mr. C. P. Fortescue, midshipman;—Gig, Mr. J. V. D. Butler, naval cadet; Mr. G. Duncan, assist.-surgeon.

Odin's Boats at Graceland and Uleaborg:—1st Launch, Lieut. W. Mould; Mr. C. F. Montague, mate; Lieut. A. O. Lewis, R.M.A.;—Pinnace, Lieut. Carrington; Mr. Long, acting second master;—Barge, Lieut. J. H. B. Fellowes;—Cutter, Mr. H. Athorpe, midshipman;—1st Gig, Mr. C. Rice, naval cadet;—2d Gig, Mr. H. Salmund, naval cadet; Mr. J. C. Hamilton, assist.-surgeon.

nable small islands and rocks, which did not correspond with any of the charts, and which appeared to be far from correct. Having no pilot, I proceeded cautiously by the eye and lead, the water being perfectly smooth. About two p.m., I observed a part of the works of Bomarsund, which proved to be two casemated batteries, one of which appeared to have double loop holes below, and both with embrasures on the summit, with chimneys appearing between them, a sketch of which, as I observed it to be from our masts, was taken by Mr. Broadrick, mate, is enclosed in herewith; the distance was about five miles from Bomarsund.

COUNTRY AND FOREIGN EDITION.

OFFICE, N°. 48. RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

LONDON, JULY 4-5, 1854.

THE natural impatience and curiosity of the public throughout Europe to obtain the earliest intelligence in the present important crisis have led to the transmission of a variety of conflicting reports from the Courts of Germany, and by the agency of the Western Powers and by the correspondence of the press. The *Moniteur* stated the other day that the Russians were not only retreating from before Silistria, but that they had been ordered to withdraw altogether behind the Pruth, and a similar intimation was conveyed at the same time to ourselves and to several other of the leading journals both of Germany and of France. The official organ of the French Government now states, on the contrary, that even Wallachia is not to be entirely evacuated, since a concentration of Russian troops has been effected at Ploieschi and Kainpina, places in the province of Bucharest, which command the great descending of the Danubius Pass from Transylvania and the Carpathian Mountains. As for Moldavia, all the accounts agree in reporting that the Russian army continues to occupy that province in great force; that fresh troops have recently entered it from Podolia and Bessarabia; that vast stores of arms have been collected there, and that the line of the Sereth is defended and fortified even by outcraunchments on the right or western bank of that river. These facts appear to furnish the strongest evidence that the Russian army is the creature of the Russian Government, and that the reports of the German Courts, of which, however, no authentic or certain information is known to have arrived at the time at which we write. A messenger from St. Petersburg reached Berlin on the 30th ult., but he did not bring any positive answer, although the communication of Colonel Mauteuffel left no expectation of the submission of the Russian Government. The 4th of July had been mentioned as the latest day to which that answer could be delayed, and, as more than a month has already elapsed since the summons was despatched to St. Petersburg, the Russian army may arrive at any moment. It would seem, indeed, that the Emperor Nicholas has intentionally extended this delay in order to give time to his troops to accomplish the very extensive movements in which they are now engaged. The Austrian generals would, on the contrary, have begun hostilities with rather more advantage, if they had been in a condition to act before the Russians had effected the general conversion of their position, which has taken place between the 16th and the 30th of June. If, however, these particulars are correct, it would appear that the Russians have now placed three distinct divisions to form the principal columns towards the eastern portion of the Austrian dominions. The southern division, or the extreme left, covers the principal line of communication between Transylvania and Wallachia, east of the Aluta, and consists of the troops recently withdrawn from the Danube, belonging probably to General Danneberg, or the 5th Corps. The centre may be termed the army of Moldavia, now said to be reinforced by General Panin's division, occupying a strong position on the Sereth in front of Jassy. The northern, or right wing, is the corps resting on the fortress of Zimove, and consisting of the troops of Lublin, and Breslau, the Galician frontier army, and the troops between Gracov and Lemberg. These corps are, however, distinct divisions, operating, or preparing to operate, at so great a distance from one another that they may be considered as separate armies. In the present state of affairs, the position which the Russians still retain in Wallachia, if their advance on Kainpina is persevered in, is the most immediate object of interest; for they occupy one of the principal roads by which the Austrian army would enter the Principality. The Rothenthurm Pass, which lies more to the west, is, however, a more convenient and practicable road, and General Corrodus, the Austrian commander, has been ordered to evacuate the boats which have been taken up for that purpose. Upon leaving Vienna General Fless proceeded to the southern division of the Austrian army, which has its headquarters at Semlin, and an Austrian officer was despatched from that point to the headquarters of Omar Pasha, for the purpose of concerting operations with the Turkish staff. The same officer was to proceed to Varna, where he would join Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud for the same purpose. The participation of the Austrian generals in the preparations for the approaching hostilities is therefore direct and active, and it is not improbable that the next blow will be struck on some part of the Imperial dominions, or that, at any rate, the entrance of the Austrians into the Principalities will not be entirely undisputed. The Russian corps which has fallen back on Ploieschi, upon the evacuation of Bucharest, cannot, however, long retain that position, for it will soon be placed between two fires. The Austrian column descending the Danube is expected to land within a short march of the Wallachian capital, and it may be assisted by an advance of Omar Pasha's troops or by a division of the allied armies, and the Russian position will be untenable, to descend by the passes until they effect a junction with the extreme right of their own army. Considering the immense dispersion of the Russian army, and the depression attending its late defeats, we have the utmost confidence in the superiority of the Austrian troops, which are in splendid condition, commended by well-known and able leaders, and enthusiastic in their expectations of success. With or without the assistance of the Turkish army they ought to be able to drive the Russians beyond the Pruth with no great difficulty; and, though it may be necessary for our troops to remain on the east of the Danube long enough to sweep the coast, which events will take within the next few days, we retain our opinion that the most important service they can render to the common cause and to the allied Powers is the capture of Sebastopol. While Russia is attempting to overrun provinces by her hordes of soldiery, and proves by the profuse expenditure of human life how little value she sets upon the unfortunate victims of her despotic ambition, the military power of Britain can best make itself felt by the concentration of our small, but chosen army, on the most decisive point which is accessible for our troops to reach. We cannot bring our army of guns or ships to the coast, to sweep the field to sweep the enemy from the vast plains of the Danube. That warfare must be left to the troops of the country acting on their own base of operations, and accustomed to those wild regions, which are little altered since Trajan marched against the Dacians, and founded the Trans-Danubian colonies of Rome. The strength we bring to this contest lies in the union of our fleets and our soldiers, and in the perfection to which we have brought the instruments of war. To prove these qualities, they should be brought to bear with the least possible delay on the strongest point we can every reason to be satisfied, although we may every day be told, that the general aspect of affairs at the seat of war, we hope to learn that measures have been taken to direct the English contingent against Sebastopol.—(Times.)

THE RUSSIAN FORCES.—The German papers the interest of the Emperor Nicholas, still circulate the most fabulous statements as to the numbers of the Russian forces. It is actually asserted that 400,000 or 500,000 men are ready to face the Austrians, together with the Turks and their Western Allies; but the experience of the past year sufficiently shows the true character of such muster-rolls. The Russian soldiers and officers who have retired from the Danube may perhaps amount, as it falls back on its reserves, to 120,000 men, and an equal number may possibly be collected in the southern parts of Poland; but there is no reason to suppose that a single regiment can be spared from the neighbourhood of the capital. The French land forces which are to embark immediately for the Baltic will render it necessary to guard the coast with additional care; and when the Emperor Nicholas meets his Minister of War, Mr. Kiew, he may, perhaps, be disappointed of the Emperor's intention of bringing forward his last man and his last rouble is not so remote as his flatterers may have suggested.

—(CIRONICILL.)

PUBLIC OFFICES IN LONDON.—A conversation occurred last night in the House of Peers upon a subject of considerable public importance, and which has attracted much attention. To establish a new Ministry of War, the next point is to find out a suitable building in which the business of the department shall be carried on. It is said that the office of the Enclosure Commissioners in Whitehall-gardens is to be appropriated to this purpose, and the Enclosure Commissioners are to be dismissed on their travels. Now, of course, this is only a single instance of makeshift and displacement, although the inconvenience is thrown upon a department which is likely to suffer probably the most severely, and any person of unimpaired judgement from its present situation. The public documents have been carefully arranged in the offices of the Enclosure Commissioners, and at such infinite pains, that the confusion resulting from moving them will not be easily repaired. This, however, as we have just said, is but a single, although perhaps a very striking instance, of the inconvenience caused by the insufficiency of the buildings in which the business of the State is carried on. The new Treasury offices are of course creditable enough, but their use will be more creditable than the crowding of any report and of Downing-street, and the confusion of the various departments, by effecting the displacement of the various offices. Foreign-Office, Lord Mahonebury said last night, with perfect truth, that the buildings are in such a mere tumble-down condition that whenever a *soirée diplomatique* is to be given, carpenters and builders are summoned to the august presence of the Secretary, and the floors are propped up, lest the fine ladies and gentlemen who began the evening in the drawing-room should finish it in the cellars. The house was only less more than half-a-century back, when Lady Hester Stanhope received the twenty or thirty guests of Mr. Pitt; but, now-a-days, in order to maintain it at a corresponding level, the repairs ought to be increased certainly fifty, probably a hundred, fold. The Colonial-office is in better repair, and contains one or two good rooms; the site of both is excellent; and on that site what might not be accomplished! Why should not the Treasury offices be continued round Downing-street, with a handsome front at the end, abutting upon St. James's Park, where the present Colonial-office now stands? Another site has been spoken of in Palace-yard on which to collect the various offices now scattered about Westminster. Let it not be supposed that we are proposing an enormous outlay; we would lead to any office of the public funds, and the present one are paying £10,000 a-year, for the use of offices, and above those which are the property of the State. These offices are capriciously dotted about the town in such a manner that those who are so unfortunate as to have occasion to do business in them are put to the greatest inconvenience. Why not consider what might be done in the way of building with a capital sum so considerable as that which is represented by this annual improvident outlay of £10,000? It is obvious enough that we could make a better bargain for ourselves than by continuing this costly and penny-wise and pound-foolish policy. It is a crying shame, and it is in the best situations which it is cheap; why not build on some of it to house its own servants, instead of paying £10,000 a-year for hired houses, generally inconvenient in themselves and always widely separated?—(TIMES.)

MAYNOOTH GRANT.—We do not profess to discuss the merits of disappointment or vexation at the result of the Maynooth grant last night. With a very few words, we must dismiss the most disheartening subject. A large majority of the house, it is perfectly plain, were ready to vote for the motion of Mr. Spooner. But a large number of members had left the house in the belief that there would be a protracted debate. By one of those dexterous pieces of management in which all persons admit the government "whips" to be pre-eminently skilful, these gentlemen managed to obtain their own supporters in the house, and, taking advantage of the state of the Protestant benches, ministers hurried the division, and succeeded in defeating Mr. Spooner's proposal by a narrow last night of 16. It is useless to deny that there must have been sad mismanagement in all this. Mr. Spooner did all that courage and high principle could do. Mr. Newlegate ably seconded his efforts. But why, let us ask, was no one found to protract the debate, and prevent the ministerial artifice from succeeding? Mr. Butt, at the last moment, gallantly came to the rescue, but was met by the Speaker with the intimation that there was an understanding that no one was to speak after the glass was turned. Amid a storm of opposition from those eager for a division, the hon. member succeeded in establishing his right to be heard, and having carried his point, he was obliged to retire. We promised very unwisely—we cannot help thinking—we waived it in deference to the feeling of the house. So it was, however, Mr. Spooner's motion was negatived, and this while there were members enough within a quarter of a mile of the house to have carried it by a triumphant majority. There is in all this, let us say, a lamentable proof of want of concert.—(HERALD.)

PARLIAMENTARY NUISANCES.—The *Maynooth Question*.—Will no one deliver us from Parliamentary bores? The blessings of a nation would be showered on the man who would condemn to eternal silence the whole tribe of Newlegates and Spooners. Would they accept a pension? We would willingly spare a few thousands a year in paying off about a score of noisy gentlemen who are perpetually inflicting hours of rabid nonsense upon the unlucky members who are forced to listen to their effusions. Or is there no set search of a teacher is there no religious body who would accept of the services of Mr. Spooner, none who would undertake to instruct him in the principles of logic, without imparting to him the distinguished champion of Protestantism? We promise them they should have enough of it. Seriously we do not object to monomanias so long as they keep their mania to themselves. But we protest, with great reverence, against him made the victims of proselyting zeal. We willingly allow Mr. Spooner to pass his days in fear and trembling, but we entreat him to keep

self alarms to himself. Besides, we do not see why the House of Commons should be turned into a Synod or a House of Convocation. The British senators have quite enough to do without perpetually engaging in religious discussions. Parliament is very wise, very powerful, and very capable of doing without religion; but if there is one thing in the world which is extremely unfit to be made the subject of debate in that assembly, it is religion. No one wanted to revive the question of Maynooth. In the time of Sir Robert Peel it was decided, on grounds of common sense and common justice, that the college of Maynooth should enjoy a real, instead of a nominal, support from the public purse, and that the expenses should be defrayed from the Consolidated Fund. Every sensible man rejoiced. Robert Calvert, with all his sympathy for the Catholic priests, who are as found in every religious community under Heaven, were content. Rational Protestants were glad to pay a few thousand pounds a year for the education of the Irish priesthood. And here is this troublesome Spooner trying to bring it up again. But the dead bones are not to be re-visited. The ashes are not to be stirred in the grave, even at the touch of a Spooner's torch. Ireland is prosperous and content. No, Mr. Spooner. This millennium is not to be discussed. It is only right for you to know that there is not the remotest chance that the British Legislature will at present be persuaded into repealing the grant to Maynooth.—(GLOBE.)

An impression very generally prevails that the Bank of England will lower its rate of discount on Thursday, but this is of course mere surmise, founded in a great measure on the recent large arrivals of specie, and the nature of the foreign exchanges, which have continued to be favourable to this country.—(Globe.)

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE.—*Philadelphia Tribune Rampant.*—Our well-informed Philadelphia correspondent writes on this subject under date of June 20:—

Difficult as may be the belief, yet the intelligence reaches us from so many quarters, that it becomes at length difficult to doubt the allegation that the Government regards the filibustero preparations against Cuba, as a necessary evil, and deserving of qualified approval. Else, why the course of the Washington Official (official), and why the endorsement in its columns of the freebooting resolutions of Mr. Sillid; and the threat of war against Spain, if she would not sell Cuba, by Mr. Chastain? The public were surprised yesterday by the hint, a Washington correspondent of the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, to the effect that "the Administration is determined to seize the island by force." A member of the house from Georgia has expressed the opinion that the Government is "filibustering"; while a New Orleans correspondent of the *American Delta Democrat* ventures plainly that an expedition is preparing in the south, "having for its object the overthrow of Cuba." The *Newark Advertiser* denounces the illegal and dishonest movements which the Government is making across the country; and the editor says that "two or three of the Cabinet are believed to be lying to turn this great nation virtually into a magnificent den of robbers and pirates." Such are the signs of the times—signs that make the judicious shiver. Should ever the Government be so weak as to allow itself to be drawn by purchase of war, a question of thrilling importance will arise—will she be admitted into the confederacy as bond or free? A very curious solution of this question is afforded by Mr. F. P. Blair, formerly of the *Washington Globe*, who, in a recent issue of the *Washington* (the *Cincinnati Gazette*, said that there was "a deep-laid scheme in the South to obtain Cuba, and as much of South America; and separate, then to form a slave empire (republic), and send from the New England States, many thousands of emigrants on both sides; still I learn from the same source, that strong reports exist at Washington that Louisiana or Texas has an eye towards incorporating Nicaragua, as portions of these respective States; and that, if necessary, California will do the same; the movements are all Southern; and we see how the Government and the North bow to the Southern interest!" The other day a fugitive slave was captured and returned to slavery from Massachusetts, at the point of the bayonet and this became the subject of a law suit, under Federal law, and must be therefore enforced. Mark, however, the contrast and the inconsistency! When, about two years ago, coloured British sailors were imprisoned at Charleston, merely because they were coloured, and Mr. G. Mathew, the British Consul-General, and the President of the United States, and the treaties of the Republic with foreign nations, claiming their release, it was refused, although in suing afterwards for redress, the opinion of the United States Attorney-General was obtained, and the President of the United States of South Carolina, under which the men were imprisoned, was null and void, for being against the laws and treaties of the United States. But the United States Government did not, and perhaps dared not, enforce an observance of its own laws in the case of the British sailors, and the British Consul Mathew did not effect a change in the law and custom of South Carolina, yet it had the moral effect last winter of influencing the legislation of the adjoining State of Georgia, where the freedom of foreign coloured sailors is now recognised; and it would be curious to know whether within a year or two South Carolina will follow the same policy. So far from the firm attitude of Mr. Mathew having made him unpopular, even in the South, I am glad to observe an expression of opinion in several influential quarters, to the effect that the Government has been just and human liberty was thought by the public voice to be deserting of higher functions and duties. It would be impossible for any two cases to be presented under the laws of the United States in more direct contact with the government was so contradictory. In the one case, the law was enforced by military presence; in the other, a law in favour of the free was publicly trampled upon. But such will ever be the inconsistencies in carrying out the laws in the North and in the South; and should Cuba be annexed, the matter will be even more so.

I had written thus far when I received a copy of the *Memphis Tennessee Whig*, which paper seems to show that the Cuban movement is almost confined to the slave States. It affirms that the invasion will cost a million of dollars, eight steamers and four sailing vessels will be sent, and about 90,000,000 of arms; that the command of the expedition will be given to an American general of admitted ability and skill; that nearly 50,000 men are enrolled; and that the "expedition, will, in all probability, be ready to start in the latter part of the middle of next month, to land at Vuelti Abajo, and thence proceed to Havana." But the whole of this information must be received *ex grano sedit*, especially with regard to the place of landing, and the filibusteros would never reach their exact intention. The *New Orleans Delta* denies the fitting out of any expedition for the invasion of Cuba. But that may be a blind, as the *Delta* was formerly friendly to the Lopez invasion. We live in strange times! The United States troops of Mr. Cyane are ordered to sea from Norfolk, and unknown to the slave nation is therefore unknown.—General Quitman supposed to be connected with the filibustero expedition, has sharply warned the *Washington Union* not to deny so interesting a report, for that he (Gen. Quitman) would never lower for himself, Mr. John S. Thresher, of Cuba, has just published a long letter, scoffing at the President, his proclamation, and everything that he or his Cabinet have done, or may do, to interfere with the designs of the slave. *Bulletin* of yesterday says—"I make one blue slave to the President of the Government and see Filibusterism thus defying the President and his Cabinet."—(Chronicle.)

ITEMS FROM MALTA.—Our correspondent writes, under date of June 26:—

The French sloop Jean Bart, a fine line-of-battle ship, and the Turkish sloop, left yesterday for the East, and the troops of the British Government are looking place as they left the harbour. Among the troops was a son of Prince Polignac, a scoundrel in the 3d Hussars. The Tribune, Hon. S. Carnegie, left on the morning of the 24th for the

There was an inquiry held at Gibraltar on the conduct of the mates of the Europa, the result of which will be sent to the Admiralty. From what I have heard, the conduct of the officers and the public opinion. They will, if I am rightly informed, escape from any legal penalty, the law not being able to reach them. The dragons and officers arrived here speak in the most laudatory terms of their conduct. The Europa was under the command of Moore and others to perish in a burning ship, on a boisterous night, in the Bay of Biscay. I understand this vessel, the Europa, was engaged at 30s. per ton per month, that is to say 845 tons at 30s.; £1,267 10s. per month. The tribute was 1,000 of them, the crew of the ship who have reached here are being distributed into the various transports for passage to the East. Lord Raglan has sent down for 1,500 Minié rifles, 1,000 of which from the Ordnance here, and the other 500 from the Government here. This is a strange economy. The steamer Admiral, with 100 tons of provisions, last week brought 100 tons of brandy, butter, herrings, &c., after some time laying at Constantinople without being able to sell the whole of her cargo, has returned. The Turkish Government purchased the vessel for about £22,000, and the crew of the ship was sent to the East, but the payment was to be made by bills of the Turkish Government, at six months and one year's date; this the owner would not agree to. Both Admiral Boxer and the French Government refused to accept the bills. The captain endeavoured to engage her for £500 per month, but was refused. The captain endeavoured to sell her cargo at Malta, in which has failed. He leaves in a day or two for Marseilles to try his luck there, and will probably sell her then. Such a vessel, fitted as a floating hotel and bazaar, to follow the trade and carry, would pay enormous profits. The occasional trips of the "Cyclades" and Northern Africa, where all sorts of animals, sheep, bullocks, &c., are to be had very, very cheap. We have, in reality, no news here, but a variety of gossip, among which is a report that Lord Loughborough is to be sent to Constantinople, as a commissioner by the Government, to see the Russians in the neighbourhood of Varna. In another story we hear how the Rilles have been surrounded and utterly destroyed. The various unfavourable reports which reach us are generally to be traced to letters from Malta from Greek London at Constantinople and Odessa. (Daily News).

Extract of a letter from Butzick, dated June 30:—

Admiral Corry is in the Gulf of Finland, near Helsingfors, ready to act as a reserve or support to the fleet under Admiral Sir Charles Napier, and to be ready to assist in the case of any emergency. The Russian fleet is at anchor inside Swedborg. It is not unlikely that a part of Admiral Corry's squadron may fall in with the Russian gun-boats, which have been sent into Borosund, with twelve hundred men, to prevent the Russian fleet from leaving the Gulf. The British gun-boats of the coast. Little surprise need be felt at hearing of the transit of Russian gun-boats, either at Bomarsund or Borosund. The whole line of coast is studded with hundreds of small islands, which afford an excellent shelter for boats and a cover for the Russian fleet. The Russian Admiral has at his disposal any force adapted for the particular service of successful and economical attack upon such positions. The Emperor of Russia seems determined to prevent as much as possible any communication between his subjects and the British fleet. The Russian fleet is at anchor on the coast so that he shall be found with English money in his possession, shall be instantly executed. Nevertheless and notwithstanding, the Russian obtained large quantities of fresh provisions, &c., on the Russian coast. During the last few days the Russian fleet has been seen in the Gulf of Bothnia, having passed through Butzick. (Herald).

With reference to the affair at Enkess, the following letter received at the Admiralty, has been read at quarters on board the Baltic fleet, and created the utmost satisfaction:—

"Downing-street, June 5.

"My Lords—I have laid before the Queen the papers transmitted to me by your Lordships respecting the affair at Enkess, and I have the honour to inform you that I and I have received her Majesty's commands to desire that you will signify to the Vice-Admiral commanding her Majesty's fleet in the Baltic her Majesty's great satisfaction at the gallantry and skill displayed by the officers and men of the Argonaut on this occasion.—I am, Sir, very respectfully,

"(Globe). "NEWCASTLE."

On the 23d (writes a correspondent on board the Baltic fleet) Sir Charles Napier and staff dined on board the French line-of-battle ship L'Inflexible, Vice-Admiral Parseval-Deschamps; a royal salute was fired immediately after dinner, when the royal toast was drunk. (Sun.)

FASHIONABLE MOVEMENTS.—The Earl and Countess of Wiltton gave a magnificent entertainment last evening to the Princess de Salerno, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, and a distinguished circle. —The Marchioness of Breadalbane gave a second grand ball last evening, at the Marlborough Rooms, Park-lane. The new ball-room was thrown open exactly as on the occasion of her Majesty's recent visit. —The Duke of Bedford has arrived in Belgrave-square from visiting his estates in Ireland. —(Post.)

ARISTOCRATIC ART.—Viscountess Combermere was honoured with the company of the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary and a distinguished circle yesterday afternoon. The *reunion* had been arranged by her ladyship for the mutual exhibition and inspection of a beautiful collection of amateur drawings and works of art. The general public is scarcely aware of the high degree of success with which the *beaux arts* have of late years been cultivated by amateurs in fashionable society. In painting and sculpture, for example, numerous works which adorn the reception rooms of great nobles and the drawing-rooms of the aristocracy, have been produced by the hands of the members of the families or of their respective owners, would do credit to professional skill and talent. —(Post.)

LORD ELGIN'S POPULARITY.—The Canadian papers state that the Governor-General was received at Quebec with great respect. He was met by the civic authorities, the committee of citizens appointed at a public meeting, &c., and the streets through which his Excellency passed, were gaily decked with flags and evergreens. Triumphant arches had been erected, and the windows were crowded with ladies who showered bouquets upon Lord Elgin and waved their handkerchiefs as he passed. Arrived at Government House, addresses were presented to him by the corporations, the magistracy, and the citizens. The citizens' address was more numerously signed than any similar document ever presented by the inhabitants of Quebec; it bore the signatures of 5,000 persons. —(Chronicle).

MORE SHIPS COMMISSIONED.—The serene Captain Malacca, has been commissioned H. Cap. Farguhar, and is to be fitted for sea with all expedition. The Spy has also been put in commission by Lieut. R. Boyle, and is to be brought forward for service immediately. (Globe).

STORES AND TROOPS FOR THE EAST.—On the 23d the correspondent informs us that the steamer Orinoco, which was sent to the East to take out a regiment of infantry, and the Paninsular and Oriental Steamships Himalaya and Simla are also being made ready. The form is ordered to embark a regiment of cavalry from Plymouth, and the latter a regiment of cavalry from Liverpool. The Government has also chartered the steamer Prince, of 2,760 tons now fitting at Bla-wall, for the conveyance troops. The whole of these steamers are to go ready without delay. Thirteen waggons full of musket ball-cartridges (weighing about 40 tons), and other military stores, have arrived from Southampton for shipment to the East. The destination of the Orinoco, the Himalaya, the Simla, and the Paninsular, is not known, but it is understood the steamer is to proceed direct to Constantinople, there

receive orders as to their final destination, which is supposed to be a port in the Crimea, for the purpose of co-operating with the land and sea forces in the Black Sea, in a combined attack on Sebastopol.—[Times].

At 9.15, a French steamer, called the *Agiens*, 91, screw steamer, passed off the harbour last night en route to Cherbourg.—[Sun].

The Admiralty yesterday gave notice that several steam-vessels of not less than 900 tons burden were required to convey troops to the Black Sea.—[Herald].

Yesterday a Russian prize, the *Franciska*, Michelson master, arrived at Sheerness in charge of a prize crew.—[Globe].

Another Russian ship, called the *Ernes Mork*, has been taken from Portsmouth, and is being sent to the port of Hull, with simulated prizes; the necessary proceedings have been taken in the Court of Admiralty to insure her condemnation.—[Standard].

GUN-BOATS FOR THE BALTIC.—A Correspondent gives the Government a hint which we trust will not be disregarded. The gun-boats newly built and those on the stocks, with their eleven and twelve feet draught of water, are for the shallows of the Baltic proper. Will you allow me to ask why the government, after having decided upon the necessity of building a quantity of gun-boats, did not take the steamer lately lying in China for their model? To allude to the *Pilegheton*, *Nemesis*, *Prospere*, &c., which, with iron, and diving into water-carrying compartments, are weighing out four or five feet of water; capable, at the same time, of carrying a most complete and heavy armament. I sir, myself have seen the *Pilegheton*, full of soldiers, strike upon a sunken rock in the Canton river, and continue to sink, until, having lost all her weight, she floated up again, and the soldiers were rescued from the holes in her bows by a large enough for a man to jump through. Every one who served out there knows how invaluable those steamers were—how they could land troops by merely poking their narrow beach, and easily back off, after being so lightened.—[Daily News].

DEPARTURE OF THE SCOTS GREYS FOR THE EAST.—Extract of a letter from Nottingham, dated yesterday :—

Yesterday the final order for the departure of this fine regiment to the seat of war arrived and the 1st and 2nd Colonels, and the Adjutant-General, set out of the town to-day. The corporation determined to bid the troop a public farewell, and the news having spread rapidly over the town and neighbourhood a crowd assembled this morning in the marketplace, to witness the ceremony. The market-places, and the streets of the town had been thronged with spectators in extent, and the windows and roofs of every house were filled with well-dressed men and women. The sight was one of the most magnificent that could be conceived.

The Mayor (J. Reckless, Esq.), who, with the officers of the town, and the members of the various municipal robes, advanced to the centre of the square formed by the troops and said—"Colonel Griffiths. It is always a pleasure as well as a duty to drink the Queen's health, and in so doing to-day may I express a hope that the ministers will be firm in their support of the Queen, and that the army will be happy and honourable conclusion."—"The toast was drunk with three times three, the band striking up 'God save the Queen.'"

The Mayor then spoke to the following effect:—Colonel Griffiths, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Scots Greys, I am pained to the whole body of Nottingham, and I may say to the municipal body, we have met to day with mingled feelings of regret and pleasure—regret, that we are about to lose so fine, so well conducted, and so exemplary a regiment; but we feel pleasure that we are about to receive in their stead the Scots Greys of the East. (Hear, hear.) You have with you the good wishes of the town of Nottingham, and every one will watch your proceedings with the greatest interest. I cannot say more. Good luck to you and to the Scots Greys of the East.

Colonel Griffiths, after the usual command for attention, spoke as follows—Soldiers, you have all had your beer, and I am now going to drink to the Mayor's health and that of the corporation, and the gentlemen who have done us all honour. I am proud to be drinking to the health of the officers and soldiers of the Greys, when I say that this journey in Nottingham has been one of happiness, hospitality, and attention. (Cheers.) Many of us have to regret the parting with our friends; but though we have to regret these partings, our duty bids us to do so, and that the more you regard the parting, the more you will be glad to have it. I have to say, "I am a soldier, and I am a man."—(Great cheering.)—The regiment then bared their heads in obedience to the order of the Colonel, and the Mayor then said, "I will not dwell on that subject, because you have all been extremely well instructed. (Hear.) I now wish to drink to the health of every individual in Nottingham. (Great applause.) May prosperity attend its trade and commerce ever last. As it is a manly and brave town, and as it is a town that is not suffering from this war. We want a band of recruits, and I hope that I see thousands around here who are coming to our standard. (Cheers.) There is no better standard, because it has always done its duty." (Cheers.) Many of you have left your homes to go to the wars, and I hope that you will be successful, and I hope you will give them three cheers. Now gentlemen, as time is precious I will only take the loving cup and drink to your good health. Long may you live, and may we all return to be gathered in Nottingham. (Great cheering.)

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have already made dividends, and the Collins line has paid up debts amounting to 800,000 dollars; so that it is not probable that the company will ever long be enabled to make regular semi-annual dividends, unless some unforeseen catastrophe should occur. The Havre Company made their last dividend just prior to the loss of the Humboldt, and the directors of the company are now endeavoring to pay at the rate of 20 per cent. on the capital. The new steamer about to be commenced, to replace the Humboldt, will be built by an independent subscription, but will probably be ultimately accepted by the Havre Company. She is to be named the *Arctique*, the celebrated French philosopher and statesman, and will be ready for her first voyage about the first of May next. The loss of the Humboldt is the first great disaster that has befallen any of the lines above mentioned since they commenced their service. She is to be named in honor of an organization by citizens of the United States of incorporated companies for the navigation of the Ocean by steam. The Ocean Steam Navigation Company was established in 1847; and the New York and Havre Company in 1851; and the New York and Liverpool Company in 1853. Thus it is seen that, notwithstanding the most formidable opposition that their combined skill, wealth, and experience could bring into the field, the brief space of seven years has sufficed to enable the United States to send a steamer to Europe, in this important branch of mercantile enterprise. The time required to reach this maturity cannot be well limited to a shorter period; for, not long since, when the people were least apprehensive of such a result, one of the great difficulties was to be met in this country, and one which has greatly retarded to the honour of its citizens, was in danger of being utterly abandoned. Under the pressure of a heavy debt, with but little prospect of speedy relief, tempting proposals were made by the Emperor Nicholas, and the Emperor of Russia, and the Emperor of Austria, and seriously considered, but fortunately were rejected. Similar proposals were made for the two steamers then in the Havre line, but with the same result. It is a matter for congratulation that there is now no prospect of such lines with heretofore adequately remunerated, and is less liable to interruption than heretofore from any such contingency.—(Times.)

GLORIOUS COINCIDENCE.—The Loss of the Tiger.—Amongst the midshipmen of that ill-fated ship was Mr. H. E. Robinson, whose father, Capt. C. G. Robinson, R.N., commanded the *Shearwater* in 1847, then engaged in the service of the East India Company, and had the honour of conducting the Grand Duke Constantine amongst the Western Highlands. This fact having become known at Odessa, it appears, procured for the youthful prisoner the most marked attention, more particularly from the Baroness Osten Sacken, the lady of the Governor General, who at once made Mr. Robinson a guest at the Palace, where, it is understood, he remained until his departure for the University at Moscow—an institution under the especial patronage of the Emperor.—(Herald.)

THE RIFLE PIRATES AND THE "CATHARTIC YOUNG."—The following details of the capture of this vessel already announced by telegraph are derived from the *Cathartic Chronicle*—a weekly British Reformed Catholic journal of Newcastle. Capt. J. G. Marshall, of 294 tons register, equipped and copper-lashed, out 75 days from Malta in ballast, and bound to Falmouth for orders, was unfortunately becalmed and driven by the force of a current within 10 miles of Cape Ties Formentor, on the coast of Spain, and there, on the 15th of last, the first of instant, when, to the astonishment of the master and crew, they were suddenly alarmed by the fire of musketry, and immediately afterwards observed a number of boats approaching, which proved to be full of pirates. By ten o'clock finding little chance of escape, the captain ordered the dark, and the pirates increasing their fire, and closing upon the brig, the stern boat was lowered, six of the crew got in, and pushed off in the greatest confusion; twenty minutes elapsed ere the remaining boats were sighted, and the captain, seeing that when they jumped into it and made away, as they could, holly pursued for three hours. The two piratical boats who kept up a constant fire on them until they were out of reach. It was not until five p.m. on the following day (Sunday) that the vessel was sighted, and the *Chronicle* was informed by the Austrian Larque Vincent, that Facinelli, who took them on board and treated them with every kindness, they being in a state of great exhaustion, not having tasted food during the last 24 hours, Capt. Facinelli was on his way to Swansea to take up a cargo of iron, and on here yesterday, merely to hand the captain and his crew, mates, the cook, and an apprentice. The stern boat, with the other six (including two boys, the safety of whom was Capt. Marshall's first thought) was not heard of. H. M.'s steamship *Passatempo* was sent to search for the boats, and has received instructions to take on board the prisoners, the Cathartic Young, and proceed to the Rif coast in search of that vessel.—(Chronicle.)

THE CORN TRADE.—The arrivals during the week of foreign grain consisted of 20,000 quarters of wheat, 2,300 quarters of barley, and about 26,100 quarters of oats. On the seven market days a most contracted business transacted, and the price of high sales was depressed to give an undue degree of cheapness; yet, on Friday, factors would have been inclined to lower quotations 2s. to 3s. per quarter. The promotion of business was not aided to any extent by this desire, and few sales took place. In other grain there was scarcely an average amount of business, and quotations ruled tolerably steady, with increased cautiousness on the part of purchasers. Yesterday morning there was a small quantity of wheat fresh up for sale, and the market opened without any noticeable variation. English wheat was so scarce as to throw the demand upon foreign, but which we felt only to a limited extent at a decline of 2s. to 3s. per quarter, from the prices of this week.—(Chronicle.)

THE NEW AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.—This bill a reduced scale of duties is to be introduced into force on and after the 1st January, 1854, and by which the revenue of the country will be reduced from 58,934,863 dollars, to 43,404,000 dollars, making an estimated revenue of about 13,000,000 dollars per annum. With the exception of 100 per cent. *ad valorem* on spirits and liquors, the new duties are fixed at 20 to 20 down to 5 per cent.; and it will be important to notice that under Schedule B, which comprises most articles of foreign manufacture, the duties are 10 per cent. Schedule C includes a great number of miscellaneous articles of first necessity and luxury, at 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty; whilst Schedule A, at 10 per cent. duty, and Schedule E, at 5 per cent., both include numerous articles of various kinds. In Schedule F is included most articles of some interest, which will be admitted free of duty.—(Chronicle.)

A bill is to be brought in by government to allow gold wares to be manufactured of different standards.—(Sun.)

According to a return, published yesterday, the consumption of tea has increased since its last reduction. In the five months ended 31st June, the quantity entered for home consumption was 9,063,378lbs. imported, and 22,913,349lbs. consumed.—(Express.)

At a meeting of the House of Representatives, on the 22nd inst., the Hon. Mr. Fremont, introduced a bill, which showed a great increase in the importation of guano. In the month ending 31st June, there were 17,798 tons of guano imported, against 8,591 of the same month last year.—(Sun.)

It was stated in the House of Lords last week on the authority of Lord Coke, that a married woman had once been set aside because the husband had upon one occasion stood godfather to the second cousin of his wife.—(Standard.)

A proposal is mooted to raise a subscription for the purpose of erecting an appropriate monument to the distinguished lawyer, the late Lord Cockburn, in the Dean Cemetery, where his remains were deposited.—(Standard.)

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LONDON, JULY 10-11, 1884.

THE ANSWER OF THE CAZAR. — It was no longer at the disposal of the Russian Minister at Vienna, communicated a despatch containing the answer of the Emperor of St. Petersburg to the demands of the German States, and some further delay upon the temporary absence of the Emperor of Austria. The answer had been communicated to the British ambassador at Vienna, and, although the exact phraseology and some of the important particulars are still unknown to us, it is not to be supposed and character have to a certain extent been ascertained. According to the information we have received from our correspondents, the Emperor Nicholas professes his readiness to treat on the basis of the protocol signed on the 13th of April at Vienna by the representative of the Emperor and the four powers; he seems ready to admit that the navigation of the Danube shall be free to all the nations, and that the interests of the navigation shall be the subjects of the Porte shall be placed under the safeguard of the five powers; and it is understood, that he will agree to evacuate the principalities which are not fully known to us, but which do not appear to be of a nature to obtain the approval of the Western powers or the assent of the Cabinet of Vienna. If this be a correct account of the substance of the last Russian communication, upon the subject of the different questions at Vienna upon the subject of the other great powers, the Emperor's answer is obviously evasive and intentionally ambiguous. The Emperor of Russia appears desirous to claim the merit of making a large abatement upon his former pretensions with reference to the protectorate of the Christians and the navigation of the Danube, but he attaches conditions to the more pressing and immediate measures which the evacuation of the principalities — the exercise of the power are at likely to be the subject of the Conference of Vienna now in progress at Carlsbad.

the restoration of the former treaty between Russia and the Porte with that stipulated in the Protocol of the 9th of April which is common to the Allied Governments "to endeavour to discover the guarantees most necessary to attach the existence of the Ottoman Empire to the general equilibrium of Europe. And when we say that those treaties are abrogated, we mean that it is impossible for the Western Powers to contemplate any return to a state of things which would necessarily restore the domination of Russia over the Eastern coast of the Black Sea, which has been forced to evacuate part of the administration of Moldavia and Wallachia under her joint protection. In short, leave her in the most favourable position to renew this entire scheme of aggression, to the first convenient opportunity. Such propositions are as superficial as they are insincere. It is impossible to suppose that an astute diplomat like that of St. Petersburg can delude himself with the expectation that such an overture could exercise any influence at all upon the military operations of the allied powers, or that any negotiation can be commenced with a probability of success which does not go clearly and absolutely to the root of the whole matter. The Emperor Nicholas is perfectly aware that such communications can have no effect upon the war which is at war, and, indeed, they are addressed not to the Emperor, but to the German States; but he hopes by such means to stop the march of the Austrian armies already assembled on the frontier, to furnish a pretext to Prussia, of which she might be able enough to avail herself, for withdrawing from the Convention of the 20th of April, and to procure the disunion of the rest of Germany. This proper and effective reply of Europe to these Russian artifices is redoubled activity in the field of France, England, and Austria, are united, and united in defence of those principles and interests which command the support of Europe, it is to be seen what reply may be contrived at Stuttgart or Berlin for, although Prussia figures as a member of the Alliance, the great Powers cannot exercise no control over her military operations, and still less oppose the execution of her will. Austria has already concluded a separate treaty with the Porte, providing expressly for the occupation of the Principality by the Imperial forces, for the purpose of restoring the legal authorities in those provinces and of maintaining them until the end of the year. But every act of Russia is a denial of the existence of any legal authority in the Principality beyond the will of her own Government, and she has not only plundered the peasants and appropriated the public treasure, but incorporated the militia in her armies against the Emperor, seized, and carried off the archives. Her retreat to the north of the Danube in positions which she found it impossible to maintain to a line of operations more menacing to Austria, and nearer to her own resources; and, though her diplomacy has been actively employed in endeavouring to shake the present combination of Europe, her object in these intrigues is to carry on the war against Europe and ourselves with greater advantage rather than to make peace. It is, in fact, in consistent with the first principles of politics and of war to enter upon negotiations for peace when neither the pretensions nor the relative strength of either party in the contest can be ascertained to the advantage of either. To-morrow, all the same Congress which have been thus far broken out into actual hostilities, will remain to be adjusted, and they could only be readjusted by engagements and promises similar to those which Russia has so recently broken in the events of the campaign have already decided the fate of that invasion of the Transdanubian provinces of Turkey which Russia threatened in the winter and attempted in the spring, but they have decided no more; and in the negative achievement the forces of the Western Powers have borne but an indirect and unimportant part. In order to answer and counteract the treacherous and injurious suggestions that the Western Powers are in any way prepared to suspend their operations, or to open negotiations on such pretexts, it is necessary only to refer to Lord Clarendon's peremptory declaration in the House of Lords that it was not for an insignificant result that France and England had sent out the enormous armaments now in the field, nor would any insignificant advantage or a hollow peace be sufficient to retire them from the contest. On all the grounds, we not only deprecate negotiations in this stage of the war as the deceptive and dishonest means by which the enemy hopes to slacken our activity, and to cool our alliances, but we affirm that it is impossible for any negotiation to be now brought to a successful result. The Emperor Nicholas to the Court of Vienna is, in reply, a practical refusal, and as far as pressed up to the point of conceding language as to ensure those particular concessions which make it their business to be caught. In the present state of these affairs, however, nothing is to be gained by these subtle and refinements, and the first proof to be required from Russia of the sincerity of her intentions is, that she should declare them with reserve. The course of the Western Powers

maintains, therefore, wholly unchanged, and we trust that the policy of Austria will remain equally firm. It is true that, on the urgent representations of the Court of Prussia, the Court of Vienna was induced to suspend the order given to its generals to enter Wallachia until the Russian Note had arrived; but the next few days—or perhaps this very day—must prove decisive on this as well as on some other point. According to precedent, and in pursuance of the resolutions of the Conference, on the 9th of April, Count Buol will probably again convene the Conference to meet, and will inform the representatives of the other Powers of the Russian proposals, on which they have a right “to deliberate in common.” But, in reality, the decision of Austria herself at this crisis is the most momentous part of the question, and we have no reason to believe that these proposals are of a nature to be more acceptable to the Austrian government than those which preceded them. It is by firmness and union that we have extorted from Russia even the appearance of concessions; the same firmness and the same union can alone convert that appearance into reality. Austria and Germany on our side may hope to bring about a satisfactory termination in less time than has been commonly supposed, especially if the accounts we receive of the growing sufferings and disaffection within the Russian empire can be relied on. But without the co-operation of Austria the occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia to the frontiers of Transylvania and Galicia must devolve upon the allied armies—a circumstance which must protract the war, and would be productive of infinite embarrassment to all parties. The occupation of the principalities by Austria is, we are satisfied, the safest and most convenient course; for, while it will restore tranquillity to the legal administration and preserve them from invasion, it will leave the Anglo-French armies at liberty to prosecute an enterprise more worthy of their arms, and to obtain by the destruction of Sebastopol the first grand condition for the restoration of peace. That peace is to be sought for by the success of our armament by any negotiations that can now be attempted in Europe. —(TIMES.)

The long-deferred answer of the Czar to the Northern Courts has at length been delivered by Prince Gortschakoff to the Emperor Francis Joseph. The following, we have good reason to suppose, are the plain facts with respect to this important communication, divested of the errors and mis-statements, with which the subject has been crowded:—The Russian Envoy arrived at Vienna on Thursday, the 6th, on which date the Emperor was absent from the city. The answer was forwarded on the following day to his Imperial Majesty, but previously to its dispatch a copy appears to have been shown by Count Bnol Schauenstein to the British Minister; and from Lord Westmoreland we do not doubt that such an outline of its contents as the telegraph is capable of supplying will have been forwarded to our Foreign-office. From that source alone must we look for a trustworthy version of the conditions and proposals of which fore-shadowings, so various as so contradictory, have been made public. Portions of the instructions of the Czar, no doubt, are contained in the accounts circulated, but they must be received, to say the least, with much caution. The point of the greatest importance, however, lies not in the mere terms of the answer, but in its result and effect. On the return of the Emperor Francis Joseph to Vienna, Prince Gortschakoff was admitted to a special audience, after which a courier was dispatched to St. Petersburg, the Prince remaining at the Austrian Court. The obvious inference from these facts is, that some fresh communication is now pending between the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg, thus lengthening out by another link the chain of negotiation which it was supposed that the promised ultimatum would have snapped. Such a fact will, no doubt, be viewed in this country with the deep interest—nay, with the anxiety which is warranted by the position of affairs, and the conflicting and weighty influences between which she is placed. In Vienna, we learn that the effect on public opinion of the immediate sequel of Prince Gortschakoff's interview with the Emperor was a rise in the funds, under the impression, no doubt, that, in lieu of decisive action being commenced, negotiation may be resumed, with a chance of patching up once more the alliance so rudely shaken between the Northern Courts and that of St. Petersburg. Both in Germany and in England it is probable that a higher importance will be given to the hesitation of the Austrian Emperor than the matter deserves. It is impossible to be surprised that the desperate tenure with which the Czar clings to his last hope of breaking up an insupportable combination, and defying a fatal sentence, should meet with such a shadow of success as consists in a slight reprieve. But it does not follow that Austria should be blinded to her own interests or warped from her good faith because, in accordance with her course of policy throughout, she has determined on exhausting every stage of the dispute diplomatically before taking it up with an armed hand. Much may have been represented by the Czar, through his envoy, which may have induced the young Emperor to ask for further explanations, and to make additional statements, but nothing short of an unconditional surrender of Russian pretensions can affect the necessary considerations which the Cabinet of Vienna has repeatedly admitted as binding it to pursue the same objects as the Western Powers. From those objects Austrian statesmen have turned aside earnestly, they must not waver or give any. Ultimately, they must not only aim at the same end, but adopt the same means with the Alliance. That they are not eager to step at once from discussion to war we believe may be accounted for on more grounds than one. The Austrian army, so rapidly levied on the eastern frontier, is far from being in a state for immediate action. The same may be said of our own forces, and of the complement of cavalry, artillery and artillery at Vienna. An additional step in the negotiation may be dissuading or useless, but so long as it does not divert to war, it will not be declared and recognised policy, it will not change the catastrophic, or have any effect more serious than a negative one. A far greater danger would be the mistake of taking the field insufficiently prepared. One fact with regard to the proposals of the Czar we hold to be decisive of their inevitable fate, and of their effect on the Governments of the Allied Powers. The Emperor Nicholas, in answer to the demand of Austria, that his armies should quit the Ottoman territory, consents to do so on the evacuation of Turkey by the forces of the Allied Powers. He insists on holding his military position by the same occupation of Moldavia. To such a condition there is but the answer possible to the Western Powers, that if they will not doubt leave its very present date, and quit the Turkish soil at no very distant post, and if it will be for the sake of changing the scene to a point where a heavier blow will be struck than Russia, shaken as she is, has yet had to encounter.—(POST.)

THE CZAR'S BIRTHDAY.—The birthday of the Czar is just over; and surely it must have been the most anxious and dismal of his birth days. He has been the victim of his life has been. He was born on the 17th of July (new style) 1796, and already, this day, he has

worn, broken—older in constitution and appearance than most men who have lived ten or fifteen years longer. His most eager enemies cannot look on such a spectacle as the decline of this man and his fortunes without a sort of grief in the midst of their satisfaction and thanksgiving:—grief that powers so considerable, and a morale that once had much that was noble in it, should have been so utterly dissipated. His mission no higher than one of warning, after he and many others had believed it would be one of retrieval and amelioration. There is no need to say that he was unhappy in his descent, the grandson of Catherine and the son of Paul aims our pity at the outset. The mischief was, however, simply constitutional, for he was so young at the death of both to suffer by their example. He was four months old when the ampress died; and under five years when his stretched father came to an untimely end. He was therefore exempt from the horrible impulsion which rested on his elder brothers—that is, that he was doing on the night of his father's murder, and on the day it took place, the means of saving their own liberty and even life. Alexander was then four-and-twenty; but the third Nicholas, then a spirited and clever boy of four-and-a-half, was one of the last who received a loving word and kiss from his doomed father. On that fatal evening, Paul was in one of his amiable moods; and he went to the Empress—that ingenuous German girl who found her greatness which had at first astonished her in miserable change from the freer and more modest life in her father's castle. Her husband was in her drawing room that evening, spoke to her as to her lover, took the baby in his arms, and played with the young Nicholas. His mother said the best she could for the young Emperor's education. Gen. Lyudskoff superintended it; Adelevich taught him languages, and Councillor Gork instructed him in political economy—to no great purpose, judging by the results. He was more inclined to military studies than any other; and was almost as fond of fortification as Uncle Toby himself. He was fond of music too; and united the two tastes by composing military marches. Though his constitutional industry manifested itself in the pursuit of such

As he liked, he issued from the educational process, ignorant—really ignorant of what it became—not only a Prince, but a gentleman to know; and not a few of the wisest in Europe regretted his fatal errors and misfortune. To this came the cause of his suffering. In his youth, he was extremely unpopular. His irascibility was so great, that no one dared to approach him unnecessarily. His manners were excessively rude; and the contrast was daily pointed out, by those who dared speak to either when he was and the affable Alexander. After the peace. He was then a tall youth, and said at the time to be a stern likeness of his brother the Czar. On his return he explored his own country, and lived for some time in each of the chief provincial cities. It was then that he became interested in the lower orders of the people; and it was probably at that time that he conceived the idea of emancipating the serfs, after an interval of ameliorated conditions. His first benefactions, and there are some of them, to his household, and to some of the enlightened Russian who bore the name of nobles, broken-hearted on account of the "exaggerated" with which his efforts for his people's welfare were repaid. The words "ingratitude" and "repayment" are commonly used on such occasions; but in this case, we imagine, the hostility was on the part of one class, on account of the indulgence shown to another. It did not, and it never will, suit the nobles (in their own judgment) to have their serfs emancipated; and a somewhat recent instance of the calamities which may ensue on giving anything like hope of freedom and progress to any of the Czar's largest class of subjects, seems to explain one of the marked changes in his conduct and conduct of Nicholas. Seeing, as he did, that the nobles, by Alexander led to violence among the nobles—that when once assured that they were regarded and pitied, they began to eat their masters to pieces, or flay them alive—he gave up the idea of regenerating the policy of the empire. Alexander had, however, something more to trouble him than the failure of his benevolent schemes. In the year 1817, when Nicholas was marrying the Prussian princess who now nursing him in his premature old age, a secret society was formed in Russia which left of an hour's peace to Alexander for the rest of his life. For nine years he lived in the knowledge of a great conspiracy existed, the object of which was to overthrow the federal union of Slavonic republics, to extend the rule of the North Sea to the Adriatic,—that object of course, including the deposition of the Romanoff family. The nobles, either of fraud or force, were of any use in putting down this conspiracy; and for nine years did Alexander walk about with this fearful thorn at his heels, never knowing when the moment would come for him to feel its grasp. This society intended to reform the political condition of Russia altogether, and to reinstate Poland. The conspiracy was a direct consequence of the war; and it is astonishing that Nicholas, who must know this very well, has not deferred to the last possible moment the sending his armies into European warfare. He knows very well that the present society, the Alliance of the Nobles of the Fatherland, was conceived of and formed by young officers who were the products of a better government than the Russian one in foreign countries, and yet he offered to send his orders into Hungary on behalf of Austria, and that the same thing happens again; that the officers and even the common soldiers have returned with some notions in their heads which make his intervention in Hungary more loss to him than a gain. Nothing in all the wayward conduct of the present Czar so justifies the suspicion of his insanity as his precipitating so unnecessarily the catastrophe which sooner or later must come. By his best qualities, his courage, his energy, and devotion to the present empire, he crushed the hostile enterprise at the time, nearly 30 years after, he is doing his utmost to ignoreance to revive it. One secret society, but another was discovered, in Alexander's time, but, and the appearance of suppression, each merged in the great one which could not be traced. It spread south and north, comprehending nearly the whole class of nobles—some of whom were democratic republicans, while others limited their demands to reform, and the deposition of the reigning family. It is a well known fact that not one distinguished family of nobles in the whole empire was unconnected with the conspiracy. The first step of the conspirators was to create confusion as to the succession. Alexander would decree that Nicholas should succeed him, but that Nicholas's repudiation of the crown was sealed with his will. So the conspirators declared for Constantine. The habit of dissension perily is too strong, on dangerous occasions, and while the conspirators were making progress in St. Petersburg, and gaining over the soldiers in battalions, their chief and dictator was taking the oath to Nicholas. It was not safe to inflict much punishment. Only five men were executed, and no more than 121 sent to Siberia. The wisest of the five declared to the last that nothing but a total renovation of the empire, and the adoption of a free constitution, could save Russia from violent dismemberment. When Poland was five years after this execution, the Polish celebration of the anniversary of the 18th of

five coffins through the streets of Warsaw, inscribed with their names. Perhaps this may be done again, in the same streets, even that prophesied dismemberment of Russia is accomplished. Though that revolution is not take place, another did, far less excited. Nicholas became apparently a totally different man. The strength of his will has been shown itself more marvellously than in the past, and he has been able to control his passions and manners, and manoeuvre for a long series of years, from the moment his foot reached the step of the throne. Stern, but not anger irascible—distant, but never ill-mannered, the brute part of him, known to be so completely inherited from his ancestors, seems to have been cast out. In his family, he is no unhappy than in other relations. His faithful wife, who has borne with much from him, partly because there was no helping his passions, and partly because he carried on his relations through her though all his vagaries, has been strong enough for many a dreary year under the fatigue of his capricious and unconstant temper, and to have borne the enormous burden which he imposes on all his family. One favorite daughter is dead. Another is the widow of the Duc de Leuchtenberg; and the youngest is Princess Royal of Wurtemberg, the two eldest sons are always quarrelling—as is likely to happen if, as is universally understood, the younger—who is a Moscovite savage (the Moscow party)—strives all in his power to supplant his elder brother—who is a much milder and more estimable man—in the succession to the throne. The Czar has till now expressed their feud; but it has, like his other passions, become too much for him; and he has ceased to be quarrelsome. If the reign of Nicholas should come to a violent end with him—he may not be the only royal blood shed this occasion. Thus has the proud man, the Emperor of All the Russias, passed his fifty-eighth birthday, sitting among the wreck of all his idols. They are of clay; and it is his own iron will that has shivered them all. (DAILY NEWS.)

of Newcastle on Saturday, when he, the Minister, left his colleagues in Council, to proceed to an interview with her Majesty, had reference to the business which his colleagues were discussing. The step of sending a message to the Sovereign from a Cabinet Council in deliberation is, we apprehend, a very unusual one. We may assume that the occasion was, at all events, a little time, we believe, will disclose how far the subjects of the Cabinet have been occupied with the most vital importance; and that the attempts have been made to persuade the public that all matters in European diplomacy are assuming a favourable aspect, there never was a time since the mission of Prince Menchikov suggesting more anxious considerations, or imposing deeper responsibilities upon the advisers of the Queen. We believe we may add, that there never was a time when the irreconcilable differences existing in the Cabinet assumed a more decided form than they have done within the last fortnight. All this we cannot well be denied. We shall probably gravely told that Lord Aberdeen and Lord Russell are perfectly agreed. We shall be assured that Russia is no Russian or Austrian ally in the Cabinet nor is Austria to be considered as determined an enemy to Russia as the Lord Palmerston himself. It needs no knowledge of Cabinet secrets to connect the anxieties and deliberations of Ministers with the state of affairs in Vienna. The representations which so confidently speak of the union of Austria with the Western Powers are not true. Europe is not rightly informed either of the message from Austria to Russia, nor of the Russian reply; there is not the slightest reason to believe that either of them contains anything to prevent Austria from turning on the Western Powers, and demanding that they shall listen to new negotiations, with an armistice in the meantime; it is more than probable that if it is not accepted, it will completely make. It is not to be accorded to, who will give me that Austria will not take the side of Russia, and placing her own armies in the position on which, in spite of diplomacy, Turkish honour had driven the Muscovite invader? I believe that at this moment nothing but the madness of the Emperor of Russia can present such a result, and we do not believe that Russian policy is infatuated enough to throw away the advantage which is now within its grasp. The interest of Austria is to suppress war upon any terms. This has, indeed, been caudally avowed. At present, therefore, that interest leads her to side with France and Austria with a view of bringing the Russian Emperor to terms. But the very moment the Russian Emperor indicates his readiness to stop hostilities, and France and Austria appear disposed to continue them for the purpose of securing territories from Russia, from that moment Austria is the partisan of Russia. Now let us remember that the Austrian Cabinet has Lord Aberdeen's secret assurance that it is not the intention of the English government to interfere in the slightest degree with the territorial position of Russia—let us remember that Europe has Lord Aberdeen's published declaration that we have no reason to distrust the moderation of the Czar—and we can comprehend the full effect upon the proud hearts of England of these traitorous declarations. We must be forgotten that in that same memorable speech Lord Aberdeen told the House of Commons that *the prospect of peace was much nearer than any one could suppose.* He said that because he was perfectly aware of the contemplated proposal which, in all probability, a few days will bring from the Court of Vienna. He says that Lord Aberdeen has done more than this. He says as so managed to retard and paralyse the efforts of the nation, that now, after being at war or five months, we have not committed ourselves by striking a single decisive blow. The public has been amused by reports that the fleet was in battle array before Cronstadt. We venture to say that if a single shot has been fired from Cronstadt, it has been at a very long range. When the Russian blockade of Odessa we did so upon the express ground that we engaged an insult to a flag of truce. The British admiral actually thought it necessary to make good our word by battering down a Russian fortification. We engaged in a war in which we only fire on our enemies when they commit the outrage of firing on a flag of truce. Our arms have been held back; they have been held back exactly that Austria might interpose and save Russia from the punishment which the interests of civilisation and the honour of England preclude. It is useless to tell us of vast preparations, of armaments equipped with wonderful rapidity. Lord Aberdeen objects to no preparations so long as they are not used. No one ever imagined that he desires Russia to conquer and we must fight. Our charge against him is that he is against him. There has been no party to those intrigues which will almost certainly result in a proposal of Austrian mediation; that he has kept back this country from striking a decisive blow, in the hope that the success of those intrigues might spare the necessity of that blow; and that he is at this moment ready to advise his Sovereign to assent to enter upon negotiations suggested by Austria, and which must terminate in a peace that will

The obstacle to this is the fact that Parliament is still sitting, and likely to sit for another month. To get rid of Parliament in time for the completion of the project was the object of the morning sittings. This plot has been, however, but partially carried out. Thanks to energetic opposition of Mr. Disraeli, Ministers have only ventured to propose morning sittings on two days in the week, and the effort to bring them forward has failed. If, however, we may venture to affirm, broadly, that it is not true that the Government is still, however, it is emphatically untrue that the British public of the danger of a crisis through which the country is passing. It is not true that Austria has addressed to Russia a message at all resembling the peremptory ultimatum which some journals have attributed. It is true that a message has been sent from Vienna, inviting proposals of accommodation. It is not true that this message has been peremptorily rejected. It is true that a policy has been sent, which, if not entirely satisfactory, yet leaves open the offer of further negotiation. These offers we believe, would be made and accepted, and Austria will then suggest to the Western Powers proposals to which they cannot accede without a betrayal of the true cause of European freedom. In such a case there is but one safety for England, and Aberdeen must cease to be the adviser of the Queen. So must every one of the Ministers who have sympathised with him in his Russian policy. We could name these men were there object.—(HERALD.)

Our Philadelphia correspondent writes as follows, under date of 28th June:—

At a single session, I hope that a check will be imposed by the Government upon the filibuster spirit of the day. The attempt at least is made, and that too in the very hot bed and focus of the lawless expedition against Cuba—namely, at Orleans. In the Circuit Court of that city, Judge Campbell has charged the great jury with the duty of enforcing the laws, and the maintenance of the neutrality laws, in the intended invasion of Cuba by a lawless expedition; and he directed the district attorney to take immediate action in the matter. Judge Campbell expressed determination to carry out, in letter and in

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these men. A doctor of a regiment of the army has been *promoted* attached to the *sapari* carried his medicine chest with him complete. The corps acts in many cases at a distance from the army, and is in a way in every way in a filthy occupation, such as standing all day in the *...*, lest however he might at any time be called to relieve some unhappy sufferer taken suddenly, he was ordered to send the whole back to the camp, that it might be sent to the stores, and different expedient in retaining the most efficient resources. One death from cholera has occurred, the patient succumbed in four days. Dysentery is becoming life also; sixty men are suffering now suffering from two days. The disease is appearing in the field. The middle of the week of tough and indigestible food had slightly predisposed the men, have issued from comfortable quarters, and only find themselves roughing it, with the attack, the unfortunate commissariat, to the officers' quarters, laughing and joking, and in the face of the blues, and leaves the offal to accumulate week on the spot. The consequences were as might have been expected. Under the fiery of the sun, decomposition set in, and a stench that made every breath of air poisonous. The smell of a village in the neighborhood of the camp, and the soldiers were obliged to desert their homes, and when a party was at last applied for to remove the camp, on Monday last, the officers' horses could be induced to approach the ground. As a fitting sequel to all this I must notice the proposal to send the army to the coast, and which can be seen, is seriously entertained of making the division advance rapidly, without baggage. The Turks or Bulgarians may attempt sleeping on the ground *ad fresco*, though even in their case attended with danger; but to an Englishman the idea is monstrous. It is probable that a step would be attended with death, or fever would cling to him for months and drag him to the borders of the grave. It is the height of folly to be guiled in matters of this sort by peculiar experiences. Spain and Bulgaria are countries of a very different character, and as regards the climate. That of the former is one of the healthiest in the world, and the latter, had at it, abounds in a thousand comforts and resources that are here utterly unknown. Banks of the Rhine, above all, dangerous in an army, and in an army, the authorities should therefore exercise the most careful care over the soldiers. Let officers and men carry as little baggage as possible; as few

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LONDON, JULY 13-14, 1884.

THE NEW WAR OFFICE.—The estimate of the expenses for the new Department of the Secretary of State for War has at length been published. The total amount is computed at £14,037. We are not disposed to find fault with the estimated cost of the new department, the business of the army is to be concentrated at last in the hands of a single efficient chief. There would not, indeed, be wanting persons who would say that the estimate rendered is too little or too much. It is too little, if we are to expect that all its arrangements, all its emplacements, all its armaments, all its equipment, and mastered for so small a sum, will be sufficient to enable us to make the reductions are made in other departments which have hitherto been conducted on a footing of independence. It is too much, if all the advantages the public are to derive from the change is the creation of another and a fresh department of war, where too many offices of a similar character already existed. The estimate, as it stands, tells us little or nothing of all we most desire to know. It would be desirable to have before us a statement, which could be comprehended at a single glance, of the various alterations proposed in the several coequal and independent departments, which, by their united action, carry on the military business of the country. If we are to have indeed a Minister of War—we we purposely, to avoid the ambiguous term of Secretary at War—we should wish for more accurate information as to the extent to which modifications are to be introduced into the business hitherto carried on at the Horse Guards, the Colonial-office, the War-office, the Ordnance-office, &c. Is there to be one controlling mind,—one Minister who shall be ultimately responsible for all that is done in the offices of the Commander-in-Chief, the Master-General of the Ordnance, the Colonial-office, the Secretary at War, &c.? If a natural consequence, that the various offices will be shorn of a portion of their importance, and that the holders of them are reduced in some measure to the condition of subordinates. At all times it will be necessary to find men of standing and experience to preside over the various departments, in order that the country and the army may have confidence in its administrators; but it is needless to add that they never can be in times to come what they have been of old, if the alterations which the public have been led to expect are effectively carried out. We must embrace this consequence of contemplated change, if it is to be effected in such a manner as shall effectually promote the public good, and secure a great moment in our history. The alterations, however, must naturally arise as we endeavor to reduce the cost of the scheme; but they are not such as are by any means impossible of solution. We shall be compelled to break, in great measure, with the old traditions of military administration, but any heart-burnings or awkwardnesses are of slight moment indeed, when compared with the inestimable advantage of securing a supreme and undivided control over the management of this department, important, indeed, in time of peace, but which almost absorbs all others during war. Our French neighbours have a Minister of War and a Minister of Marine. We have hitherto had no such independent departments, and no commands for the army, and in the Admiralty Board, represented in Parliament by its First Lord and its Secretary. Each of these systems has its drawbacks, but it may with safety be affirmed that none is so radically vicious as the heterogeneous jumble and confusion of offices which have for a century past carried on the administration of the British army. We are now to have a Minister of War, and the question is only as to whether military authority is really to be concentrated in a single hand. Responsibility and authority go together, and should remain undivided. If we obtain, at the present estimate, a really responsible and capable mi-

GENERAL DULCE.—The General has addressed a letter to the papers, in which he says:—"The cause of my rising is solely the remembrance of the oath which the Sovereign of Castille takes on mounting the throne, who swears upon the Holy Evangelists to maintain and cause to be maintained the law of the State;" and if I should not do so, I wish not to be obeyed.' It is my conviction that the Queen has been wanting to this oath; and this being so, rather than become guilty of treason against the nation, I have preferred being guilty of treason against the Sovereign."—(Times.)

We have to record the demise of the Hon. Miss Monckton Milnes, a member of the noble house of Salway, who died a few days since.

Have engaged iron houses and procured a site at Birkenhead for the reception of the patients, and the spread of the very means possible to prevent the disease, and the *Dirego* was well lighted and ventilated, and water was in every respect. It is supposed that the disease was communicated by a family that came from Southampton, and were almost the last that embarked before the vessel sailed.—(Standard.)

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENT.—The following sketch is from *Dickens's Household Words*:—

From our information, the daily newspapers send forth certain led and trusty adherents—gentlemen who were graduated at Universities, and worn stout gowns and caps, and who, partly through patriotic motives, partly for the consideration of a handsome salary, betake themselves to the seat of war, south

may be taken as an average sample of Gateshead. The weather has been very favourable for the promise of an early and abundant harvest. Eastern and west of the new Durham road, the wheat, oats and fields, at the commencement of the present week, were in full ear, and held out the prospect of a very being ready to cut after the ripening influence of a few short weeks. From all quarters we receive glowing reports.

Investing money.—This says the *Nottingham Courier* has been a week of heavy drought. Since Monday morning there has been scarcely any cessation, and during the brief intervals of dry weather there was little sunshine and warmth—the dry east wind prevailing almost the whole time—the farmers are now calling out for dry weather, drought and heat. Wheat, which is now in blossom, and barley from the first promised to be strong and bristly.

would have brought both parties to their senses. I have seen many men and women who have gone to church and said their prayers in peace and quiet. I learn that a number of the "Belgravia" have constituted themselves into a "Belgravia Choral Defence Society," and have "officially" signified through their secretary, one Mr. Ernest Fitzroy, that they intend to repair to all the services at St. Paul's, and, in spite of the Bishop of London and Mr. Liddell, to persevere in what they call the musical worship of the Almighty!—that is, to go to the service, and sing hymns, and make service which, their Bishop and their rector disapprove to them to say, Mr. Fitzroy's "official" letter, which is a very foolish one, has decided me on requesting you to publish the following account of a visit which I made last Sunday to the church of St. Barnabas, the head-quarters of these "musical

Park, Henrietta, widow of the late Capt. R. Pemberton, Bengal Army, aged 43—Annie, wife Dr. S. Hanson, of Curzon-street, Mayfair.

A vertical black line on a white background.

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acted at Court which was disgraceful in itself, and which would be most pernicious to country if re-established. Until the forces of the constitution are consolidated, and its mechanism repaired, the practical result of the insurrection will be to make the allied generals absolute masters of the army; and who shall say the men exercised in such a school as the Court of Madrid will brook the half-reasonable, half-capricious jealousy which is sure to be the dominant feeling in the new Cortes? The Spanish Liberals have need of the utmost sagacity and self-command, if their restoration to political status is to be more than transient. We desire most sincerely that their difficulties may be overcome. The aspirations of the Spanish Progressives are much to be pitied, and the foes against whom they contend are too vicious to be willing that they should add another failure to the multitudinous miscarriages of Continental Liberalism."—[CHRONICLE.]

Lord John Russell will to-day lay on the table of the House of Commons a supplementary estimate for the purpose of carrying on the war.

In adopting this course the noble lord is only acting in conformity with uniform precedent; for now it is about so settled an axiom, it is a matter of the highest importance that the Government should have sufficient for their disposal funds amply sufficient for the successful prosecution of hostilities. In all probability, the rule so pertinaciously insisted upon by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—namely, that the current expenses of the war should be defrayed from the taxation of the year will be departed from, and that a loan—or an operation virtually a loan—will be resorted to, as the only available expedient to meet the extraordinary expenses which must be incurred throughout the next few months. Whatever may be the amount of the vast sum as well as the demands made for the extraordinary expenses of this country of the embodied militia for the regular troops—it must not be forgotten that Turkey has irresistible claims, not only upon our military support, but upon our pecuniary assistance. The victories achieved by the Turkish troops during the present campaign show that the ancient spirit which once made them the terror of Christendom is not dead—that they, single-handed, have been enabled to turn back the tide of Russian conquest—that they, competent officers and more complete organisation to render them at least equal to our native soldiers in India. We cannot expect, perhaps, to find amongst the junior officers of the British army men so valiant, so gallant but ill-fated Butler; yet the present day, and the past history of our native Indian army, and the more distant experience of the Portuguese army, under Marshal Beresford, commanded and disciplined by British regimental officers, afford abundant evidence that the same experiment may be safely tried with respect to the troops of our ally, the Sultan of Turkey. By this means we should be enabled to keep in the field a number of troops equal those of the Emperor of the French, and a spirit of emulation would be excited amongst the three forces which could not fail to lead to the speedy success. In the case of the subsidy proposed, the sum required is voted in supply, after a message from the Crown, and we presume that a similar course will now be adopted.—[POST.]

The failure of a "jobber" was announced "Change yesterday, but the amount involved understood to be small."—[Daily News.]

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, dated July 6—
French steam packet direct, Alexandria, reached yesterday, our port, after having landed troops to the effect of the Generalissimo's squadron and of Mr. Levy, Inspector-General of the French force, ten cases of cholera, thereof three died immediately, had occurred during the voyage. The ship commander, in the term quarantine, and immediately on her arrival the authorities proceeded to deliberate on the measures required in this emergency. Instructions were sent off to the sanitary officers at Gallipoli to watch carefully the movements of the patients, but I am happy to say that the Council of Health was by the medical section prevented from announcing a general disease did not present the symptoms of true Asiatic cholera did not witness its ravages would have been immense in crowded ship, and considering the fatigues and hardships which the troops had been exposed to during their long march.—[DAILY NEWS.]

EMPEROR RUDOLPH.—The Turkish Generalissimo it seems being visiting the English troops at Devna. The special correspondent of the Times supplies the following pen and ink sketch of his appearance :—
His Highness was dressed with neatness and simplicity, and wore a diamond ring on his breast, and his little finger glittered conspicuously no ornament save a plain gold ring on his middle finger, and a sword. He wore the fez cap, which showed the white hair clear well-marked lines of his calm and mature face, embrowned by exposure to wind and other for many a year of a soldier's life, and the expression of his eyes was rather somnolent, and his cheeks whiter than his snow-white beard, with compressed thick lips, was somewhat thin, with cruel, enormous firmness and resolution. The chin, full and square, evinced the quality, which might also be discerned in the statue of Radetzky on his head. Those who remember what I mean. All the rough features, coarse nose, and the slight prominence of the cheek bones, are more than redeemed by the quick, penetrating, and expressive eye full of quiet courage, and good nature, and the calm though rather stupidly marked forehead, rising steeply and forming a thick shadow eyebrow. In person he appeared to be rather below than above the ordinary height; but his horse, a well-trained grey, was as tall as the English chargers beside him, and his own seat was higher than five feet 7 or 8. His hands are light, spare, and active, and his seat on the saddleback, though too Turkish for our notions of equestrian propriety, was firm and easy. He wore olive gloves and neat boots, and altogether would be passed muster very well in the ring at Hyde-Park as a well appointed quiet gentleman.—[GLOBE.]

Our correspondent writes from Copenhagen, dated July 14—
Russian shippers have now arrived at Tromsø in Archangel. They declare that the bombardment of the latter place is impossible, from the fact that at the mouth of the harbour, and the long narrow passage; besides which, it is well fortified by 23 gun batteries in the White Sea will be able to do that purpose. They call upon the Government to blockade Vado, and declared that Archangel will be blockaded. New batteries are being erected at Vado, at great cost.—[CHRONICLE.]

GERMAN POLITICS.—A Vienna correspondent writes under date of July 18—
The resolution displayed by King Frederic William is a source of great annoyance to his Government, but allowances are made for his peculiar position. It is known that he is sincerely attached to Austria, and that he is warmly attached to Prussia. The Empress of Russia, and that she makes the best use of her influence over him. The first correspondent of the London Standard writes that Lieut.-Colonel Mantouffil was the bearer of a letter from the Empress which produced a strong impression on the King. The imperial writer, says that his brother-in-law, one of the saddest victims to the war, as she cannot take any satisfaction, which are so extremely necessary for the restoration of her shaken health. She further affirms that it would break her heart if the Prussian army rendered such great assistance to her father-in-law as he was in peril. Such appeals are

going cannot but produce a powerful effect upon such a man as the King of Prussia, but he will eventually be obliged to make his private feelings known.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF AT VIENNA.—Our correspondent writes from this city :—

Prince Gortschakoff has no reason to boast of a brilliant reception here, as you will learn by the following fact. When a Minister Extraordinary arrived lately at Vienna, this court, one or more of the Imperial equippers at places of disposal for the day on which he is to be presented to the Sovereign. On the morning of the day on which Prince Gortschakoff had his audience of the Emperor, orders were issued that two Court equippers, namely Count and Countess Flahault have already been brought out of the coach-house and already the horses stood ready harnessed in the stable, when counter-orders were received. What led to them is unknown, but certain it is that the representative of the Autocrat drove to Court in a hackney-coach.—[Times.]

In consequence of the opening of another portion of the railway to Marseilles, that portion of the mails to India, China, and Australia via France, will be despatched a day later—namely, on the 9th and 25th of every month.—[Globe.]

FASHIONABLE MOVEMENTS.—The Earl and Countess of Caledon have left for Caledon Hall. The Earl of Hardwicke has left town for Dover. Viscount Grey and Countess Flahault have left Brackley for Grosvenor-street. Lord and Lady Feversham and the Miss Duncombe have left for Duncombe-park.—[Post.]

At a special meeting of the members of the town council, on Saturday, the Earl of Malmesbury was unanimously elected to the office of high steward of the borough of Wallingford.—[Herald.]

Mrs. Launfrey is now engaging sharpening the swords of the 2d Dragoons (Scotch Greys), preparatory to the departure for the Russian campaign.—[Dublin Journal.]

MILITIA.—The non-commissioned officers and privates of the Pembrokehire Artillery Militia have volunteered their services for garrison or any other duty. Capt. [] offered to give an additional sum over the bounty to induce men to volunteer as a company with him to do duty in any part of the country, but this generous offer has been declined with thanks by the Secretary-at-War.—[Times.]

A HINT FOR THE COMMISSARIAT.—The following able letter has reached us from "Nauticus":—

The impediments to the advance of the British troops on the Danube, through a wasted country, devoid of food, and the want of commissariat, induce me to make a suggestion, which, if acted on, would enable our army to march for days with little other encumbrance than the artillery and ammunition. The fibre of beef or mutton may be dried, when put in thin slices, by exposure to a strong current of wind, so as to lose four-fifths of its original weight, and, when required, may be reconstituted. In this state, it can be put up in water-proof bags, so as to exclude the damp air, from which it would attract moisture; it will keep sound, as long as it remains perfectly dry, in any climate. Meat thus prepared is very palatable and wholesome without further cooking, except, perhaps, if acted on, would furnish an excellent and substantial meal to the soldier. One pound of the thoroughly dried meat is equal to six of the fresh meat, including bone, and by all accounts is the preponderating component part of the best feed for the troops in Bulgaria. Forty pounds of the dried meat and ten ounces of tallow, which, if the pack be dispensed with, may be carried by the soldier, would render him independent of all other supplies of provision for twenty days; and, besides, the fortune to obtain a few rations of biscuit, flour, or vegetables, which, added to the dried meat, vary his meals, and lengthen the period of its consumption. On a forced march a good blanket is an excellent substitute for a greatcoat and the entire contents of a soldier's valise, whatever it may be thrown over the shoulder and fastened on the breast with a gun worm, acting as a broadsword, and cumbersome and constraining than the military greatcoat, leaves the arms free for immediate action, and turns a great deal of wet. When not needed, I think it should be rolled up in a light waterproof sheet, and placed under the feet of the soldier on the damp ground of a bivouac, where grass is procurable or not. The deep, rectangular, almost square pack is a most fatiguing burden on a march, and I have seen many more poor fellows break down by its weight and pressure on the load and that of the rest of the baggage, than higher the load is placed on the shoulders the easier it is to carry, and the easiest position of all for burden on a long journey is on the back of the pack, supported on the swell of the shoulders, and secured there by a band crossing the forehead. So placed, it requires less action to the muscles chiefly concerned in locomotion, and the soldiers here thrown out are not theoretical, but the result of many years' experience of one who is not only marched with troops in the field during campaigns, but also made long pedestrian journeys through countries where food is scarce and insupportable than the Dobruzda.—[Times.]

THE GOLDEN FLEECE.—This fine screw steamer arrived at Spithead yesterday from America. She left Varna on June 26 :—

The Golden Fleece conveyed the body of Messa Beha, late Governor of Silistria, his aide-de-camp, and baggage, from Varna to Constantinople; also the Turkish staff and baggage at Silistria. At the time of our leaving Varna we heard that the Golden Fleece was great dissatisfaction about the postal arrangements (or rather the want thereof), as it was a matter of impossibility to get the ton of letters and parcels sent to Constantinople from England, but no one had authority to speak the seals on the bags. Letters were sent from Varna to Constantinople, thence to Varna, then to Trieste, and we got letters six weeks old we consider ourselves fortunate." The Golden Fleece conveys the steamer to be docked.—[Times.]

A sman on board the Furious, writing home, says :—

I see in the paper that you sent me that the tribble had done most execution that day at Messina, but I can assure you that it is all false, as it was cut a frigatc out, but the admiral made use of your recital as to the Terrible being closest to that; false, as she was lying way inside of us; and, as for her receiving 11 shots in the hull, 'tis false, for she only received two; and the steering of her is an infamous lie, as we were the first to take heed when we blew the magazine away, which was done by all the steamers as we passed them. I would be glad to tell you if you would have it contradicted, cost what it might. However, we did as much as we could, and no more than we ought. We destroyed the best part of Messina, the shipping, &c. The Turkish fleet has been scattered, and they are going to attack the parts of Odrissa for which the Sinope affray. They are going to attack Smyrna, the end of July, and we will see what will turn up.—[Times.]

OUR STATUTE BOOK.—At the close of last year our Statute Book, commencing our enumeration from the 9th Henry III., contained 83,570 personal general Acts, 9,285 local and public general Acts, 14,268 private Acts. The public general Acts have been thus classified :—

Acts repealed, 2,724; virtually repealed, 2,667; obsolete, 436; expired or personally expiring, 1,243; merely local or personal application, 2,473; relating exclusively to Scotland, 430; relating exclusively to Ireland, 625; relating exclusively to the Colonies, 1,000; relating to the United Kingdom generally, relating some to the United Kingdom to Great Britain, and some to Scotland and Ireland, 2,569; total, 16,579.—[Globe.]

A Southampton correspondent writes :—

One of the richest men in France left Parisian life some years since, and took to farming. He had his estate handsomely farmed after the English fashion, bought a large number of sheep, and, to convey horned cattle, sheep, poultry, and kinds of farm and dairy produce from France to

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LONDON, JULY 25-26, 1884

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.—The *Montreux* announced yesterday that the Queen of Spain, as a last resource, had sent for General Esparsoro, and intrusted him with the formation of a Cabinet. It may now therefore be taken for granted that armed resistance on the part of the Court is out of the question. Partial concessions also would be equally unavailing. Now that the struggle has once begun, there is no doubt that the nation and the army would fight heartily against such another Government as that of M. Sartorius. Could the Queen find a General—even though that General should be Narvaez himself—to take her part on the strength of a half-concession, the speedy result would be his destruction, and the annihilation of her own last chance of retaining the throne of her ancestors. She will be retained, as a symbol of order, and to avoid the inconveniences of a disputed succession. The pretensions of the Count de Montemolin are as completely out of the question as were those of Charles Edward to the English throne in 1745; the young Duchess de Montpensier—to make no mention of foreign complications—has no hold upon the feelings of the people; so that the name of Isabella II is still a useful one to the nation, if they are not too stupid to pay too high a price for it. For the moment, the best thing for Spain is a liberal government, under the direction of General Esparsoro, or any other chief in whom the nation may have confidences. The question will then remain, if the Queen be willing to abandon her mode of life for the sake of her throne?—(Times.)

To a full House of Commons, and a "thin" House of Lords, the Ministers last night addressed their request for a credit of three millions. The Premier made one of his usual small speeches, well described by Lord Fitzwiliam immediately afterwards as a speech "which conveyed scarcely a single idea to the Parliament, and was not understood." It was a harangue very much in the style that might be expected from the man who made it—meagre, sulky, bloodless, and unsatisfactory. There was no shadow of manly outspoken frankness. The chief meaning that may be gleaned from it with anything like clearness, is this—"Hand over your money, and let me close Parliament, and then, with the concurrence of the other Powers, I will show you how we will settle the Russian war." This last expressed what was passing in the Premier's mind, and exposes the secret leanings and intentions of the Cabinet—leanings which I'll no longer harangue of Lord John Russell depicts still more openly. Lord Aberdeen says that Lord John Russell delay the progress of the war because they wait for Austria. Here, we have all the explanation we need ask. It is plain enough to the humblest understanding. Austria has her despotic ends to serve, but does not at present see quite clearly how she may best work them out. Of course she waits—and as she waits we wait—and more than that—we help to keep France waiting too. We went to the war nominally to help Turkey, who was weak, against Russia, who was declared to be strong. We were anxious to support civilisation against the inroads of the barbarian Despot of the North. But the purpose the Coalition drew funds from the people of this country, and an army and two fleets manned from the ranks of the people were sent out upon the errand of saving the Turks and vanquishing the Russians. Before these forces had come in contact with the Russians, the troops of the Sultan had beaten back the invading hordes of the Autocrat, and it needed only that the troops and fleets of England and France should do the work they were nominally sent to do, in place of action we have delay; instead of blows we have negotiations; instead of going forward we hang back; in place of despatches telling of victory, we receive estimates demanding more money. To the Premier's inquiry, what do all these delays mean? There comes at last the Ministerial discovery of last night—We are waiting for Austria! To secure this costly, disreputable, and dangerous companionship, we let our country slide down from the high, and noble, and impregnable position of a champion armed for truth, justice, and principle, to become a mere slack backer doing the selfish work of dynasties instead of the noble duty of peoples. Whilst waiting for Austria—who waits for Prussia—who waits for Russia—who waits for England—who waits for Russia—who will slip too, the golden moments in which we might do the only surer step for closing the war. The best way of obtaining peace (said Lord Fitzwiliam most truly) is by a night) was by striking a serious blow against that power which had brought on the war. To hear a Whig nobleman talk in this fashion shows that the opinions we have reiterated for months past are not confined to ultra-Liberals, or to men not in the Legislature. But we can have no such blow—we can have no such peace—because Lords Aberdeen and John Russell are waiting for Austria. In the hands of the Coalition it is not only to this, that England and France dare not close their eyes, but a war they have declared against a despotic throne Turkey has beaten single-handed. Lord Aberdeen waits for the "concurrence of the other Powers"—Lord John Russell for Viennese assistance.—(DAILY NEWS)

It has again and again been demanded why the energetic operations of the Ottoman army have not been supported by our own troops, our own levies, why the imposing fleets and the powerful armies that we have sent from our shores have been doomed to inglorious inaction, and why the union of England and France has not been crowned with those triumphs which have invariably marked the progress of their ancient hostilities? The people of both countries are anxious to learn why their sailors and soldiers now pledged to a definite object, have not been able to achieve it. They are anxious to crown their efforts with glory in combating one against the other—why, in fact, their hostility should be so much more fruitful in great results than their friendship promises to be? In the hesitation and contradiction of his address, Lord John gave but too glaring evidence of the vassalage in which he now groans, and the frequent repetition of “ought” and “I have no doubt” proved but too plainly that he was speaking as the advocate of the views of a section of the British people, and not of the nation, because a section in the minority of the Cabinet, and not as a Minister. Lord John preferred eating his own words to entering into opposition to the Premier. A reference to the report of the debate will furnish our readers with this most extraordinary conduct on the part of the leader of the Lower House. In this unlucky accident Lord J. Russell has committed an error which we believe that neither he nor the Government will be able to atone for by any possibility overcome, and in ranging from vigorous opposition to humiliating submission in the course of six hours, he has too plainly revealed the terrible dangers of the moment. The Cabinet is in a fearful state of disorganisation, and Lord J. Russell, by his proceedings last night, plainly revealed that disorganisation to the Legislature, and through them to the country. In vain did Lord Palmerston endeavour to explain away the discrepancy between his present statement and the subsequent denial of his colleague. The Government, in the humour nor his proficiency in the art of debate was equal to such a task. Eventually Ministers were compelled to assent to a continuation of the discussion to-night, when Lord Dudley Stuart will move an address to the Queen to postpone the prorogation of Parliament until Ministers shall have thoroughly explained the conditions on which they will agree to a peace which shall be honourable to England, and not upon the basis of the *status quo ante*. (HERALD.)

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WINTER OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.—Our Stockholm correspondent writes under date of July 18: The combined expedition of the allied land troops to the coast of length determined on in the eleventh hour, at the beginning of the month of March, Captain Napier—is daily expected off the coast. It is now stated, on creditable authority, that the first and immediate object of the expedition is the capture and occupation of the Åland Islands, the principal gigantic double-banked, elevated battery of Bomarsund, affording accommodation for 60,000 men in comfortable winter quarters, will be the pivot of the ensuing operations. The events of 1808 show the impracticability of keeping a large force of that place in the winter, for the Russians in the year 1808 were obliged to the Swedish Holms, and had to contend with an enemy accustomed to the rigour of a northern winter, which the French troops are not. I may here remark that the Sound between Åbo and Bomarsund is more than 100 miles wide, is generally covered with ice, even in summer, and is very seldom the case with the much narrower straits between the Åland Islands and the Swedish coast at Grisselhamn, although the distance is more than one-half. In the winter campaign of 1808, the Russians were obliged to priority in being able to withstand the rigour of the climate and the hardships and privations attendant on war in the cold season, much better than the Finns are able to withstand the Finlanders. Contemporaries who are well acquainted with the habits of the Russians, will not be surprised to find that they will confess this openly, and add that they will

tyrannical and even brutal conduct of their superiors, the Russian soldiers are most patient and obedient. They are not afraid of the most cruel elements and other trials, and that they go gallantly like the Romans of old, to meet with certain death, because life has no enjoyments to offer them; they are the more formidable as enemies, as they have to will of their own, and they blindly the orders of their officers, that they are more adapted to winter campaigning than any other nation, as they can subsist cheerfully on roots, berries, and grasses, where other troops must necessarily starve. The Finns have a saying with reference to the Finns and Swedes, "The Finns are like the woodpecker, who can live on wood," and this is still more applicable to the Russians. Now let your readers fancy what changes our gallant Gallic brethren will have when harassed by a body of *Skidaufer*, who have no arms, no clothing, no shelter, no food, and no living, with the thermometer at 30 degrees below zero, and who can thimble on the snow as comfortably as in a confield.—For the information of your readers you must know that the *Skidaufer* are so called from wearing the *Skid*, a long narrow kind of shoe of that shape, which is made of leather, and slightly turned upwards at the ends, with which the wearers are accustomed to move with astonishing rapidity over the uneven surface of the snow, and in which they can cross without danger places where the foot of a man would sink in and never be lost. In the Norwegian army, the majority of *Skidaufer*, armed as riflemen, are the most formidable body for winter warfare; and the Russians had a similar corps in the Finnish campaign of 1808, who were used as irregulars like the Car-

The inhabitants, or rather authorities, of Uleaborg have published a circular, reproduced in the Swedish *Aftonblad*, in which they depict the destruction of stores at that place in the blackest colours, and with every possible exaggeration as regards private property that can be invented or imagined. This circular is printed in thousands of copies, and distributed throughout Finland. The main object is, of course, to induce Finlanders to obey readily the new burdens imposed on them by the Imperial ukase, which requires them to furnish and equip two battalions of rifles, and to support the expenses of maintaining the whole special Fianland corps.—(Chronicle.)

STARVING THE RUSSIANS.—Our Vienna correspondent writing under date of July 19, states: "We read in accounts from the Danube that Prince Gortschakoff will be able to concentrate 100,000 men opposite Giurgevo, but this is certainly a gross exaggeration. The whole force in Great Wallachia is hardly as large, and the Russians dare not weaken their left wing, which is seriously menaced by the enemy Alai, who is in the Dobruzska. Besides, the Russians cannot support a large army in Wallachia for any length of time. The resources of the province are exhausted; no supplies under present conditions are to be expected from Austria, and by all communities the Russian army is being abandoned. At present the only direct way of conveying provisions into Wallachia is by Reni and Galatz, while the indirect way is naturally through Moldavia. If the Anglo-French steamers could manage to force their way up to Galatz, so as to get the supplies of the Danube, the Russian and the Russians in the south of Wallachia could run no risk of being starved to death."

THE FIGHTING AT MADRID.—Our Madrid correspondent writing on the 18th gives an animated account of the events of that day:—
"Eight a. m.—Before going out I sit down to give you some account of what came under my own eyes during last night. Towards 9 o'clock symptoms of a storm were to be seen, but, at first there was nothing to indicate more than an outbreak of joy on the part of the people having got rid of the Ministry. From a window in the Carrera San Gerónimo I could see to the south, where there was a considerable stir. Presently a number of men, armed with rifles, in disorder, and with various cries, or two of them had swords, others sticks, but I saw no other weapons. Other hands succeeded them with a sprinkling of muskets, and then others, of which I saw many more armed. Groups stationed themselves at street corners, and shouted their cheers as they passed. The chief cries I heard, then and throughout the evening, were "Death to Luis!" "Death to Libertad!" "Death to Christians!" "Viva to the Thieves." "Viva General!" These were often repeated within my hearing, and there were many more to numerous, and some relating to the Queen Mother too indecorous, to write down. I dare say there may have been shouts for the Queen, but I do not remember to have heard one for or against it. It was not till about 11 o'clock that the tumult had been taken by the people, and still all quiet, barring the shouts and rapid movement of the half-armed bands. Not a soldier or policeman was to be seen in the streets. Madrid seemed to have been left to its own government for the evening. One new sight was to be seen, the officers of the Engineers, and made them accompany a playing Riego's Hymn. With another party marched by, apparently quite willingly, about 10 infantry soldiers, with two officers in front. The soldiers reached me at the moment the mob were quelling the house of the Prado. The soldiers, equipped by two of the ex-Ministry, they plundered nothing, but burnt the whole contents of the house, furniture, valuable books and papers, in bonfires in the streets. Before this operation was completed, the soldiers were nearer to me. About 100 yards from where I sat, was M. Salamanca's house, the mob broke in, sacked the house, and burnt its contents in the

pieces. This was getting serious. A few shots were fired in the Puerta del Sol, but they were merely a way of rejoicing, and, from their sound, seemed to show that some troops marched past, with Gen. Quesada and an Aide-de-Camp of Gen. Lara's at their head. The people kept out of their way, and showed them no animosity. A little after one o'clock, everything quieted down, but with the exception of the attacks on the houses, the blowing of the Arenal, in the direction of the Palace, in which neighbourhood I was informed that the great number of the troops were concentrated. There were infantry in the Puerta del Sol, formed in line at the entrance of the streets, standing at ease, seemingly in very good order, and talking to each other, chatting with the people. On reaching the last street, the Theatre Royal, I turned to the right and made my way to the Plaza de los Ministros, on which stands Queen Christina's Palace, a large mass of two square wings, which is in the form of two square wings, with a central part, and a large one in the middle. The centre of this is covered with a sort of screen of blue and white glass. On entering the Plaza, at the upper corner of the two wings, I found a bonfire blazing, made of the two wings, in front of the Palace. There was a mob there, and a large crowd of people, hurrying stones and sticks at the glass screen windows. A small number of soldiers, perhaps half a company, rested on their arms, close to the mob (almost among them), and calmly looked on, severing attempts of being diverted at the personal attacks, and in his shirt sleeves, to tear open the blinds of one of the lower windows of the right wing. Meanwhile others, with pikes, were breaking the panes of the other windows. Presently the fellows, with the window-sill, grinning with delight at the mischief they were doing, turned to the blinds. That wing of the house was forthwith entered, and furniture was thrown out to feed the bonfire. Just then an officer walked rapidly up to the soldiers (I had not seen one with them before) called them to order, and moved them to the right, forming them in line, and moved them to the side of the little Plaza, which is open and treeless. By this movement the mob, which every moment increased in numbers by placed between the Palace and the military, saw at once the object of this, and they were at hand and as amateurs are usually the first to take to the last to be permitted, I beat a retreat to a house in the street. In a very few minutes after I left the scene of action were very sharp volleys were fired on the Plaza de los Ministros; then there was a scattering fire, and a few volleys, which gradually got more and more remote. The firing was very sharp indeed. Occasional firing was heard from the Puerta del Sol. Soon after 3 it had quite ceased, at least near to where I was, and at 4 o'clock I walked round again to the corner of the Palace. The right wing was

the sound of splashing water, as well as the aspect of the fire, showed that the conflagration was being got under. All the glass in the building was smashed. There were the ashes of two large fires on the pavement of the Plaza; the dead body of a man, apparently of the lower classes of the people, lay upon the sloping kerbstone, down which his blood had flowed to the distance of some yards. There were pickets of artillery soldiers, without guns, acting as infantry, at every corner. There was nothing more to be seen, so I walked home to bed.

Half-past Ten.—This morning it is quite safe and quiet about the Puerta del Sol, where there are no soldiers, and the streets are empty, leading into it, and a strong force in the Plaza de la Gólera, where the principal garrisons are. I am told the insurgents muster strong in the neighbourhood of the Plaza-San Domingo, and that the troops are ordered to surround the Plaza. The troops hold the Plaza Mayor. I have heard of no defections with the exception of the forty men I have already mentioned. I am informed that the insurgents cut down one of their own people at the Puerta del Sol, and that they are ordered to steal some plate, instead, I suppose, of pitching it into the bonfire. They are particularly anxious to give to their movement a character of strict morality, and to avoid all appearance of grossness, immorality and corruption. The houses of Domenech and Quinto were also sacked last night, and that of Count Vistahermosa, who is second in command of the division sent against O'Donnell's army, was also sacked. Domenech, and I, and Quinto, took three bags of money into the flames. I saw them throwing in plate. Quinto's house contained some very valuable pictures, which were also thrown in. They began sacking Sartorius's house at nine last night, and continued until its contents some hours after daylight this morning. Molins and Calderon de la Barca, being inoffensive men, and considered far less corrupt than their col-

I forgot to mention in the last part my lecture on the prominent part the women took in the insurrection. Up to two o'clock this morning, I saw them everywhere in the crowd, adding their shrill voices to the hoarse shouts of the men, and urging them on. The women, however, little urging being necessary, were very much more sober and prudent. The movement once fairly started, they were so ardent and daring. At the hour I write, quarter to one, they are still bringing the furniture, &c., out of the house of Count Vialabermosa and burning it. They are also carrying off the furniture of the paving stones into the square, and are busy on the troops if they advance. In the *Horno de la Mala* (a street which crosses that above named) are a few insurgents, who emerge from behind the corner to fire at the troops posted in much larger force. I saw a man, *Matrona*, and who received the turn their fire. These, however, were only a few shots and trifling skirmishing. Upon the whole, the town is quieter than I expected. The troops have orders not to meddle with the insurgents, and and to be ready for the order, for they sympathize with their cause. I am informed that they are in the neighbourhood of the town, but that among the numerous cries of *¡Viva la Reina!*, a rather frequent one was "*Viva la Constitución*," but with the Constitution of 1837, and if not, not—*y sino, no!*" *Maria Christina* is believed to have been offered for France. Travellers have been announcing that she had fled to Madrid at the relays on the road. Garriga, the newly appointed brigadier, is the colonel who made the desperate charges on the artillery at Vicálvaro, and was wounded and taken prisoner, condemned and pardoned. He has been making a speech to the people. In the *Partido* of the 10th inst. the secretary of the Minister of the Interior, *Alcalá*, was not

there, and have not yet learned what he said.

Quarter to 3.—I have just seen Garriga return from the Plaza San Domingo, escorted by some 200 men, variously and ineffectively armed, and by one of the regiments. I have been unable as yet to ascertain the exact result of his speech there, but I hope to ascertain presently by a person I expect from the Plaza San Domingo. As the *Realista* of Puerto del Sol, he was cheered by the mob. In one respect, the result of affairs is not notably changed. The troops, even the *Realistas*, are all withdrawn from the streets, which are quiet and less crowded than in ordinary times. But, of course, keeps many within doors. There has been a short time ago between the insurgents and the *Realistas* in the Plaza Mayor. Among their other devastations, they entered into the office of the *Heraldo* and destroyed the presses. The *Heraldo* does not appear today. I learn that Corradi, editor of the *Clamor Público*, was the president of the deputation that went to the Plaza Mayor. On their return, and as they were endeavouring to get the people, and induce them to return home, General Jordano, who, it is said, had given his promise to the Junta not to molest the people that night, they, the Junta, pledging themselves to keep them quiet, and to give them the right to open fire. The insurgents replied as well as they could, and the Junta have been dispersed. This occurred in the Plaza Mayor. This is the account given to me by a member of the Junta, who was on the spot and in the fire. I cannot give you a detailed account of all that took place, but it is in much haste, and with many interruptions, but it is much that I have stated will be found to be accurate in that I have stated to the course things will take it is impossible, in the present state of affairs, to predict it. As far as I have yet had opportunity of observing, both troops and *Realistas* are every disposition to spare and consider the inhabiting population of the city certainly in a state of great irritation, and are becoming violent, after their subjection to the *Realista* tyranny, an unpalatable to say what has become of the ex-Ministers. It is to be hoped they and be escaped from Madrid. If any have not, and are caught here, their doom, I think, is pretty certain.

4 o'clock.—The insurgents have disarmed the Civil Guards in the Plaza Mayor. In the Plaza de San Domingo, all was quiet a quarter of an hour ago. On the Plaza de Oriente, near the palace, I am told there is still firing. The battalion of Baza continues to fight against the people, contrary, it is said, to the orders of the Government. This seems strange; but it is impossible to unravel things at the last moment. Some of the disarmed Civil Guards have just come into the Casa de la Gobernacion. —(Times.)

A supplementary estimate for the civil service has just been printed. It comprises £17,300 for the new war department, the particulars of which have already been given, £16,889 for the new duchy of Cornwall-office, £2,273 for the office for the registration of joint-stock companies of the Board of Trade and £50,000 expenses to be incurred in the management at the British department of the universal exhibition at Paris in 1855.—(Standard.)

NAVAL AND MILITARY NEWS.—We collect under this head all the latest intelligence on the subject:—

The *Vulture*, 6, paddle-steamer, left Shomberg

Yesterday at noon, for the Baltic. In the evening a mail to be conveyed by that vessel reached the dockyard about six hours after she had left. The result of the Post-office authorities' enquiries is that they never get any official information from the proper department of the time of departure of any of her Majesty's ships ordered to sail out mails. The mail referred to will therefore be returned to London to take another route. A large quantity of the newspapers ready to be made up for the Vulture, but, her departure not being known, they were not sent on board, but must also be sent back to London.

On Sunday afternoon, about half-past 3 o'clock the *Edwin Fox* sailed for the Baltic, with on board, leaving 1,142 French troops, 2,700 tons burden, 1,000 casks of stores, and 100 casks of provisions on board, left the Downs. She took the transport *Herfordshire*, with 829 French troops, and the transport *Edwin Fox* in tow, and proceeded for the Baltic.

The *Jason screw steamship* is at Blackwall, fitting out for the conveyance of the Artillery force, horses included, under orders for the East.

The *Midway steam vessel* is loading with siege guns at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for service in the Baltic.

Thirty thousand blankets for the transport service are to be sent in to her Majesty's dockyard at Deptford.

The Admiralty have received orders to provide transports to convey 380 rank and file from Cork to Gibraltar, and 1,000 rank and file from Gibraltar to Yarna, calling at Constantinople, and orders from the commissariat; also 233 tons of

naval stores to Malta, and 170 tons of ammunition for heavy shot, shell, &c., to Melbourne, New South Wales.

First, J. P. Luce, first lieutenant of the Dragon, paddled steam frigate service in the Baltic, and was appointed to command the Lyxar screw-steam gunboat, for service in the Baltic. This gun-boat, 160 feet in length, and of great breadth of beam proportionately, to enable her to carry guns of large calibre, was built by Messrs. Moore and Co. in a very short space of time, and launched at Blackwall of the previous month the 29th inst. In the afternoon ship was taken to the works of John Penn & Co. and fitted with engines of 160-horse power, on their patent trunk principle. The engines will be ready on board for being worked this afternoon, the fitting occupying little more than two working days. At 2 p.m. yesterday the engines, boilers, shafting, screw, and many of the pipes were in their proper

Major C. C. Young's Field-Battery of the Royal Artillery is placed under orders to proceed to the Baltic with the siege guns, and will be the first detachment of Royal Artillery for that destination.

Capt. J. N. A. Erace's company has been placed under orders for immediate embarkation for service in the East, and the six field batteries of the 1st Division being made to have the whole of the six field batteries now under orders embarked in the course of the present week. No. 3 company is to be attached to the siege guns, and Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7 will have to be sent to the Crimea for service in Turkey.

The squadrons of the 1st Division which are at Manchester took their departure from the Hulton Cavalry barracks yesterday morning, *en route* for Liverpool, where they will immediately embark for Turkey. They were loudly cheered as they rode out, and were expected to be in high spirits.

On Saturday morning Lord St. Albans, the 2nd Division's commander-in-chief, and his two principal captains, and four subalterns of the 57th, in Lincolnshire, received an order to be in readiness at the shortest notice to proceed to Turkey, with four regiments, two drummers, and 244 rank and file, for service in the East.

THE CORN TRADE.—Under the most favorable weather ever known for the growing crop during this season of the year, the grain trade during the week was reduced to an almost nominal extent. Reports from all districts of the country, containing previous anticipations of the probability of a large yield of wheat; and should the present hot weather continue, wheat harvest will commence in about a fortnight. At all the country markets during the latter part of the last week, wheat was almost unobtainable; a very limited consumptive demand was felt for oats and other grain, and prices generally declined. Yesterday the attendance at market was limited, and the supply by land samples fresh up, small. The trade opened without any activity whatever, and English wheat has been almost unobtainable. A few lots have been taken at prices 6s. to 8s. Since last week's decline. Foreign wheat firms only a retail inquiry at very irregular prices.

The Attorney-General will attend Clonme Assizes, to prosecute Mr. Carden for abduction — (Globe.)

The *Galway Vindicator* announced the appointment of W. E. Hoare, Esq., Greek Professor in Queen's College, Galway, to a Greek Professorship in Melbourne College, Australia. The salary is said to be £1,000 per annum with a handsome private residence. **CHRONICLE.**

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—*The War with Russia.*—In this Court on Saturday, 31st, the partnership and custom-house agents, applied to be discharged from prison. A certain named Riedel opposed. Mr. Riedel argued submitted.

In this case the debt was attributed to the war with Russia. There had been £1,000 paid by the war. The vessels which the insolvent and his partner had chartered to Russia and back had been prevented proceeding and completing their voyage. In consequence of this, the partnership agents of their business, ship and custom-house agents, in consequence of the war, had been on the schedule as private and partnership debts to the amount of £10,000, and there was £2,531 owing to them. The complainant was a creditor for £80, and he declared that he had worked late and early for the insolvent, and that it was owing to his great hardships on him. The insolvent had given him £100,000 once when he was meant to come to this court. The insolvent denied that he had done so. The creditor said that he had not, and that he had not been paid the £100,000. The insolvent, and denied that he had

Mr. Sargood said the insolvent and his partner had shipped for Greek merchants, and had not been paid. More than £2000 was owing to them. Rielly asked who was to go to Greece to know about it?

Mr. Commissioner Phillips told the creditor that the insolvent had stated the debts on the schedule and he saw no reason to doubt him.

Mr. Sargood said the loss to Richly was no doubt a severe one, but it had arisen from circumstances over which the insolvent had no control. It was the present war with Russia which had occasioned the insolvency.

Mr. Commissioner Phillips regretted the loss sustained, but saw nothing in the opposition in the case to prevent him from discharging the insolvent.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE—*Scott v. the Great Western Railway*.—This case, which excited a good deal of interest, was tried at Gloucester Assizes on Saturday:—

The plaintiff, Mr. John Scott, is the proprietor of the Imperial Salt Works at Stoke Prior, near Bromsgrove, and sued the Great Western Railway Company, to recover £220 on overcharges made by that company for the carriage of salt on their railway. The case was one which at the outset the judge intimated was more for an accountant than a judge and jury, as it involved no less than 192 questions of fact.

plaintiff having been, it was charged that the defendant had been in the habit of sending sales along the Great Western Railway, via Gloucester, had been called upon to pay more than the maximum rates set down in the table of tolls authorized to be taken under act of parliament. This lordship tried hard to get the case reversed, but the plaintiff resisted, and the Judge said he was a very troubled man, and at one time said if the case went on it must be taken last, he did not have the business of the country in his hands, and he said that before the next assizes the tyranny—his lordship repeated the word emphatically—of the

of clients would be put a stop to. At last it was decided to go on with the evidence as to one part of the case, and the testimony of one witness was taken, after which, and further discussions as to the points which should be left to the jury, it was agreed to take a verdict for the plaintiff, subject to a special case, to be drawn up by Messrs. Griffiths and Phipson, and in case of their not agreeing, a third party to be called in to decide, with liberty to turn it into a special verdict.

At the close of the case the plaintiff, a rather burly-looking man, who stood at the attorney's table, rose and addressed his lordship. He said his lordship had said in the course of the case that he was a very troublesome man. He wished to know what his lordship meant by that.

The Judge: That you give a great deal of trouble.
Plaintiff: To whom, my Lord? I ask your
lordship for an explanation. I say your lordship
has impugned by character most unjustifiably, and
I ask your lordship for an explanation.
Baron Alderson: I say you have given trouble.
Plaintiff—(raising his voice to a high pitch). T.

Baron Alderson : To the courts.
Plaintiff: I have paid the court. I have paid thousands.

Baron Alderson: And you have had as much as your money's worth.

troublesome. I appeal to your lordship to say in what I am troublesome?

Baron Alderson: I think you are in your conduct now. I appeal to the jury whether

Some of the jury made remarks which were

indistinct in the confusion which this extraordinary scene excited.

